



**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

*China*

Vol 1 No 220

16 November 1981

## PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

## UNITED STATES

Haig Comments on Taiwan, PRC-U.S. Relations	B 1
Discusses Other Topics	B 1
Georgia Governor Criticized for Taiwan Remarks	B 2
RENMIN RIBAO on Reagan's Strategic Nuclear Plan	B 2
[16 Nov]	
Report on Space Shuttle, U.S.-USSR Space Use	B 4

## SOVIET UNION

Commentary on USSR Nuclear Weapons in Europe	C 1
RENMIN RIBAO on Soviet Threat to Northern Europe	C 2
[13 Nov]	
Article Criticizes Soviet Statements on Submarine	C 4
[RENMIN RIBAO 14 Nov]	

## SOUTH ASIA

Coverage of Yang Dezhi Visit to Pakistan	F 1
Departs Beijing 13 Nov	F 1
Attends 16 Nov Banquet	F 1
Karachi Reportage [cross-reference]	F 2
Pakistan Cultural Delegation Tour Coverage	F 2
Talks With Huang Zhen	F 2
Meets Li Xiannian 14 Nov	F 2

## WESTERN EUROPE

XINHUA Commentary on Bellefroid, Li Shuang Case	G 1
ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE Feature	G 2
Vice Premier Bo Yibo Meets EEC Delegation	G 3
Reportage on Visit by Bavarian Economics Minister	G 4
Comments on Economic Relations	G 4
Meets Bo Yibo 14 Nov	G 4
Cultural, Scientific Program Signed With Italy	G 4

## MIDDLE EAST &amp; AFRICA

Commentary on Gulf Group Approval of Saudi Plan	I 1
Saudi Prince Seeks Improved Relations	I 1
Huang Hua Departs for West Africa Tour	I 2
Zhao Ziyang Meets Zairian Government Delegation	I 2

## PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE on Bai Hua Self-Criticism	K 1
Reassurance Offered on Criticism, Self-Criticism	K 1
[RENMIN RIBAO 11 Nov]	
Commentator on Improving Writing Style	K 3
[RENMIN RIBAO 13 Nov]	
Editorial on Shortening Construction Time	K 4
[RENMIN RIBAO 7 Nov]	
RENMIN RIBAO on Establishing Corporations	K 6
[9 Nov]	
CHINA DAILY Reports on Energy Problems [15 Nov]	K 8
Shanghai University Wants Exchanges With Taiwan	K 9
[RENMIN RIBAO 8 Nov]	
Cooperation With Taiwan Scientists Urged	K 10
[RENMIN RIBAO 6 Nov]	
Taiwan Strait Separates Father, Daughter	K 10
[RENMIN RIBAO 6 Nov]	
Xiao Ke Inspects, Speaks at Nanchang Army School	K 11
RENMIN RIBAO Carries HONGQI Table of Contents [16 Nov]	K 12
Procuratorates Prosecute Tax Evasion Cases	K 12
Conference Calls for Foreign Trade Expansion	K 13
New Factories Planned	K 14
State Council's Finance-Trade Group Meets	K 15
Work in Earthquake Prediction Detailed	K 15
Xi Zhongxun, Others Visit Painting Exhibition	K 16
Various Cities Mark Sun Yat-sen's Birthday	K 16

## PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## EAST REGION

Anhui's Zhang Jingfu Attends Militia Meeting	O 1
Zhang Jingfu, Others Attend Anhui Concert	O 1
Anhui Issues Circular on Bonus Distribution	O 1
Zhang Jingfu Urges Anhui Industrial Growth	O 2
Zhang Jingfu Addresses Anhui Party Meeting	O 3

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

NANFANG RIBAO Urges End to Armed Clan Fighting	P 1
[5 Nov]	
Indochinese Refugees Arrive in Guangzhou 14 Nov	P 2
Autumn Export Commodities Fair Ends 15 Nov	P 2
Death of Hunan CPPCC Official Reported	P 2

## NORTH REGION

Vice Governor Analyzes Hebei Economic Situation	R 1
Hebei's Li Erzong Presents Government Report	R 3
Views Economics, Technology	R 3
Discusses Planned Parenthood	R 3
Shanxi Marks 50th Anniversary of XINHUA	R 4

## NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang Congress Approves Education Resolution	S	1
Li Desheng Addresses Jilin Air Defense Meeting	S	2
Jilin Marks XINHUA's Founding Anniversary	S	2
Jilin National CPPCC Member Wu Jiaxiang Dies	S	3
Guo Feng Attends Liaoning Rural Work Conference	S	3
Guo Feng Receives Liaoning Taiwanese Workers	S	4

## NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI RIBAO Criticizes Political Poem [22 Oct]	T	1
Huang He Conservation Meeting Held in Shaanxi	T	5

## HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

WEN WEI PO on Proposed U.S. Arms Sale to Taiwan [14 Nov]	W	1
Article on Nine-Point Proposal, Military Exercise [CHENG MING 1 Nov]	W	2
HSIN WAN PAO Cites Haig on Ye Proposal [15 Nov]	W	7



HAIG COMMENTS ON TAIWAN, PRC-U.S. RELATIONS

OW151650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, November 14 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig today said the Chinese Government's nine-point proposal for the return of Taiwan to the motherland is "rather remarkable."

Speaking at a meeting in Florida, Haig said the nine points "call for peaceful integration. They recognize federalism in Taipei, the ability of them to maintain their own political, economic and security framework. So these were not meaningless proposals."

The secretary of state said the possibility of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan is "a very worrisome specter on the horizon" of Sino-U.S. relations. [Beijing Domestic Service in Chinese at 1430 GMT on 15 November in its account renders this sentence as follows: "The secretary of state said the Taiwan issue and the question of possible U.S. arms to Taiwan is 'a very worrisome specter on the horizon' of Sino-U.S. relations."]

"In the period ahead it's going to be essential that both Beijing and the United States handle this particular question with great sensitivity and care," Haig said.

Earlier, when testifying before the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee, Haig said the United States has "utmost respect for Chinese sensitivity" about the possible U.S. sale of advanced fighter planes to Taiwan. He said any sale to Taiwan of advanced fighters such as the F-16 would unquestionably have "serious repercussions" on relations between the United States and China.

Haig stressed that Washington has so far made no decision to proceed with the sale. He also dismissed as "speculation" reports which said the United States may offer Taiwan aircraft less advanced than the F-16.

## Discusses Other Topics

OW151932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Washington, November 14 (XINHUA) -- The United States Government today ruled out the possibility of settling the Middle East question by means other than the Camp David peace process.

During a speech today in Florida, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said the Camp David process "will be anguishing and difficult. But one must not delude oneself and think the United States is harboring some other approach to peace in the region."

He said the United States is committed to the Camp David process because it is "the most promising" approach and "the only framework under which the United States will continue to seek peace and participate as full partners in the peace process."

The secretary of state, who discussed a wide range of subjects during the speech, said the United States expects to have talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic nuclear arms by next spring. "The objective will be meaningful, substantial reductions, not the structuring of a framework that permits a free way for the continued growth of large weaponry on the part of the Soviet Union," he said.

Haig said the United States has "fundamentally changed the attitude of the South African Government on Namibian independence. There is a basis for increasing optimism that Namibia will be independent next year."

He emphasized that the continued presence of Cuban troops in Angola "poses an increasing obstacle not only to the independence of Namibia but to peace and stability and to economic development in southern Africa at large."

Haig disclosed that the United States is studying the possibility of an embargo on oil imports from Libya. Questioned about the Soviet Union's use of chemical and biological weapons in Southeast Asia, Haig said evidence "now leads us to believe beyond a shadow of a doubt that at least chemical warfare was being employed on a fairly broad scale" in Laos and Kampuchea. There is also growing evidence of its use in Afghanistan, he added.

Haig said American scientists had previously indicated that nations in the region did not have the resources to make the weapons, which supposedly involved deadly mycotoxins, and the Soviet Union had the facilities to produce them.

#### GEORGIA GOVERNOR CRITICIZED FOR TAIWAN REMARKS

OWL41918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 CMT 14 Nov 81

["What Georgian Governor Is Up To? -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 14 (XINHUA) -- George Busbee, governor of Georgia, U.S.A., has signed an official statement designating November 12 as the "day of the Republic of China," according to a report by the Central News Agency in Taiwan.

In the statement, he described Taiwan as "free China" and "the Republic of China" and the Taiwan authorities as "the Government of the Republic of China." He even declared that the State of Georgia should make known its continued support for the Government of the Republic of China and its people.

It is known to all that the "Republic of China" is non-existent ever since the founding of the People's Republic of China. The Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate government of the country while Taiwan is part of China. This has been solemnly recognized by the U.S. Government in the Sino-U.S. communique on the establishment of their diplomatic relations and confirmed time and again by the current U.S. administration. After a lapse of almost three years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, however, Busbee, an official of a state government in the United States, has gone so far as to assert his "continued support" for "the Government of the Republic of China." How on earth does he regard his federal government and its solemn statements? His position cannot but arouse public concern and indignation.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON REAGAN'S STRATEGIC NUCLEAR PLAN

HK160828 Beijing RFNMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Nov 81 p 7

[Article by Zhang Dezen [1728 1795 4176]: "The Argument Caused by Reagan's Strategic Nuclear Arms Plan"]

[Text] The two Houses of Congress have recently been holding continuous meeting to hold intense debate on the plan recently put forward by President Reagan for strengthening America's strategic nuclear arms. In this way the American domestic argument centering on this issue has reached a new high tide.

The main contents of this plan put forward by Reagan, which is to take 6 years and cost \$180.3 billion, are: to deploy 100 MX missiles in the existing "Titan" and "Minuteman" missile silos, after the silos have been strengthened, and at the same time to continue to study other long-term deployment schemes; to revive the B-1 bomber, whose production was halted by Carter, and speed up development of a radar-avoiding "Stealth" bomber; to build 1 "Trident" missile submarine each year, and at the same time to build larger and more accurate D-5 sea-based missiles; to improve the communications and command systems, enhance the capability and survival ability of the radar and satellite monitoring system, and strengthen strategic defenses, and so on.

This vast package plan represents an important strategic step taken by the Reagan administration in order to reverse the U.S.-Soviet military imbalance and "demonstrate America's resolve to maintain nuclear parity." According to Pentagon and CIA estimates, the Soviet SS-18 and SS-19 ICBMs are capable of destroying all or most of America's land-based missiles in a first strike, thus creating a "window of vulnerability" in the country's nuclear defenses. How to close this weak "window" and strengthen America's triad nuclear force consisting of land-based and sea-based missiles and strategic bombers has become a top priority task in U.S. national defense. At the same time, the Reagan administration has announced that a new round of strategic arms limitation talks may be held with the Soviet Union next spring. The Reagan administration, which advocates "strength" as the "foundation stone" of "talks," will naturally regard this package strategic plan as a major prop for strengthening the U.S. position at these talks.

However, the announcement of this plan by Reagan has caused great argument in the United States. The crux of the argument lies not in whether the United States should develop strategic arms -- opinions on this are relatively unanimous -- but in what measures should be taken in developing them. The arguments are fiercest on the following two issues:

1. How to deploy the MX missiles. The MX missile is a huge multiwarhead, mobile ICBM. It is much more advanced than the existing "Minuteman" and "Titan" missiles both in power and accuracy. However, there were many different opinions on where to deploy these missiles, and as many as 100 schemes have been put forward. Later, former President Carter inclined toward so-called "multi-bunker deployment." By this scheme 200 MX missiles would be deployed in 4,600 bunkers in Utah and Nevada, in the western United States, and shuttled around among them, so that the Soviet Union would not know where they actually were; in this way they could be protected from destruction. However, this method had the obvious shortcomings of great cost, damage to the ecological environment and lack of assured security, and so on, and moreover the local residents opposed it. Carter's plan had to be shelved due to the differences of opinion. After Reagan took office, he decided, after repeated study, to abandon the Carter scheme and instead install the MX missiles in existing land-based missile silos, after reinforcing them first; at the same time he continued to seek more ideal methods of deployment. Many American politicians and military men take a negative view of this proposal of Reagan's. A number of military leaders, headed by Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Jones, have stuck to Carter's "multi-bunker" plan and are opposed to deployment of the MX missiles in strengthened silos. John Tower, chairman of the House military committee, has even sharply pointed out that this new plan "can only open further that 'window of vulnerability' that President Reagan was trying to close."

There are also those who advocate that since land-based MX missiles are insecure, the safest way is to install them in huge aircraft or on small submarines. This view, which actually means advocating abandoning land-based missiles, has been opposed by Secretary of State Haig and others.

Some people are even worried that unless the United States deploys MX missiles on her own territory, this will provide a pretext for certain people in Western Europe who oppose the deployment of cruise and Pershing II missiles on their territory. This will be bad for NATO defenses. The deployment of the MX missiles thus remains an unsettled question.

2. The question of whether to produce the B-1 bomber. This is a powerfully-equipped bomber with good characteristics. The original intention was to put it into serial production as America's new-generation delivery medium. Later the Carter administration decided to halt its production. Apart from being influenced by the atmosphere of U.S.-Soviet "detente" at the time, the main reason for this decision was that it was reckoned that this type of bomber was expensive without being sufficiently advanced. The Carter administration therefore was bent on relying on the existing B-52s in the 1980's and deploying more advanced "Stealth" aircraft in the 1990's. The Reagan administration held that the aging B-52s could not satisfy U.S. defense needs in the 1980's, while the advanced "Stealth" plane was a long way off and unable to meet immediate needs; it would be better to adopt a two-step method; that is, in addition to continuing to make big efforts to develop the "Stealth" plane and trying hard to deploy it in the 1990's, first deploying 100 B-1s in the present stage as a "transitional measure", and deploying 3,000 cruise missiles on the B-1 and on the B-52, after carrying out improvements on the latter. Many people have strongly opposed this policy decision. Senate Democratic Leader Byrd has described the B-1 as an "antique." He said: "If we go on making the B-1 bomber, this will be like spending money on fooling around with a jalopy."

On 5 November, the Senate passed a compromise bill on defense appropriations. It decided not to produce the B-1 or install the MX for the time being. Evidently, this debate is going to continue.

#### REPORT ON SPACE SHUTTLE, U.S.-USSR SPACE USE

OW150327 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1534 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Report by XINHUA reporter Zhou Zexing: "The Significance of the Second Test Flight of U.S. Space Shuttle"]

[Excerpts] Washington, 13 Nov (XINHUA) -- On 12 November the space shuttle Columbia finally blasted off into the sky at Cape Canaveral, Florida, and began its second test flight after several delays following its safe return to earth from its first flight in April this year.

In addition to further testing the shuttle's various functions, particularly the opening and closing of the cargo doors and landing, the major task of the second flight is to test the shuttle's working ability during actual flights, especially the working ability of a mechanical "arm" in the cargo bay.

The two superpowers -- the United States and the Soviet Union -- are denouncing each other for using space for military purposes. The Soviet Union condemns the United States for using the space shuttle as a disguised weapon system. The United States criticizes the Soviet Union for the military purposes of the majority of the more than 100 satellites launched by the Soviet Union yearly.

In the past 10 years the Soviet Union has spent twice as much money as the United States on military research and development. It has been experimenting on interceptor satellites which threaten satellites launched by the United States. The United States is anxious to develop laser weapons which can destroy enemy satellites. For over 2 years the United States has tried to hold talks with the Soviet Union on banning interceptor satellites but has failed. The arms race in space between the United States and the Soviet Union will enter a new stage if the test of the U.S. space shuttle's reusability is successful.



COMMENTARY ON USSR NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN EUROPE

OW120320 Beijing XINHUA in English 0249 GMT 12 Nov 81

["Commentary: On Moscow's Offer of 'Substantial Reductions' of Theater Nuclear Weapons in Europe" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA correspondent) -- Moscow has offered more than once "rather substantial reductions" in the number of theater nuclear weapons in Europe if the NATO countries accept certain conditions.

In his recent interview with the news magazine DER SPIEGEL of the Federal Republic of Germany, Leonid Brezhnev declared that if NATO drops its plan to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles, "we shall be prepared to reduce the aggregate number of Soviet missiles" and "to agree on rather substantial reductions from both sides." The same offer was repeated by Soviet Defence Minister Dmitriy Ustinov later.

At first sight, this red rose handed out by Brezhnev represents a change of the previous Soviet stance and a welcome concession. But having given it some thought, one tends to ask: What types of missiles is the Kremlin prepared to reduce and how many? What will happen to those missiles that will be moved out? What do the "conditions" imply?

Soviet medium-range missiles vary in quality. For instance, the outmoded SS-4 and SS-5 with shorter ranges and less accuracy have been gradually replaced by SS-20 missiles equipped with multiple warheads which can hit any corner of Western Europe.

If the reduction applies only to SS-4 and SS-5, which are to be replaced by few but better SS-20's, then the total number of Soviet missiles will be less, but Moscow's nuclear strike force against Western Europe will actually be greater.

No one would believe that Europe, now bristling with missiles, could be made any safer with a symbolic reduction in their number. Now, the Soviet leader waves the olive branch by offering that reduction must be "mutual" and "equal." This principle of "equal" reduction has sparked a quarrel with the NATO countries, as estimates of the relative nuclear strength of the East and West vary greatly.

The fact is that in the past few years, the disparity in theater nuclear weapons between the East and the West has grown in favour of the Soviets.

In the present case of NATO having yet to deploy a new generation of missiles, a moratorium in their deployment or "equal" and "substantial" reduction would only serve to secure the Soviet superiority in this vital area.

Moreover, it is worth noting that Moscow made the offer on condition that NATO rescind its decision on the deployment of new missiles. According to what Brezhnev said, cancellation of the decision alone will be rewarded only with a moratorium in the deployment of more SS-20's. And NATO would have to accept harsher conditions if it wants a reduction in the number of these Soviet missiles already deployed.

To pursue the matter further, with their high mobility, SS-20's, even when removed from the Western frontier of the Soviet Union to the east of the Urals, could be brought back within a short time whenever necessary. What is more, by their range, they can hit a number of Western European countries even from the east of the Urals.

Therefore, it is clear that a reduction in the number of missiles would mean very little to European security and peace, if it only requires this removal of the missiles from forward positions.

At present, both the United States and the Soviet Union are making preparations for the Geneva talks for control of theater nuclear weapons in Europe, which will begin late this month. And popular opposition to nuclear armament is gaining greater momentum in Western Europe. Viewed in this context, the Soviet proposal for "substantial reduction" must be taken with a grain of salt. It is more a propaganda stunt than a move of good faith for the success of the Geneva talks as Brezhnev professed. It is quite obviously designed to inflame the anti-American sentiments in Western Europe, drive a wedge into the alliance of the West and undermine the U.S. position in the coming talks.

So it would be wise to wait and see to what extent the Kremlin is honest and sincere in wanting to have a reduction and even "substantial reduction" in the number of intermediate nuclear weapons in Europe.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON SOVIET THREAT TO NORTHERN EUROPE

HK131056 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Nov 81 p 6

[Article by Wu Yingchun [0702 6601 2504]: "Soviet Military Threat to Northern Europe"]

[Text] The intrusion of a nuclear-armed Soviet submarine into Swedish waters has led to world condemnation. The Soviet Government in a statement on 11 November tried its utmost to explain this incident as a result of the "breakdown of navigation instruments" and "an error," peremptorily claimed that this "does not in any way involve the security and interests of Sweden," and publicly turned down the reasonable demand made by the Swedish Government that the Soviet Government not repeat this kind of gross violation. This has fully exposed the ugly features of Soviet hegemonism.

Actually, this incident is just another example of military expansion carried out by the Soviet Union against the Nordic countries. For many years, the USSR has been constantly stepping up military deployments in northern Europe. The expansion of military bases, the building of strategic channels and canals and the concentration of troops and new weaponry have greatly threatened the security of the region. Its arms expansion and war preparations in the northern European region are coordinated with its military expansion and infiltration of the southern flank of Europe and in the Middle East and Persian Gulf regions with the intention of placing Europe under a pincer attack from the north and south and achieving its ambition of dominating Europe.

The Soviet Union has deployed a massive concentration of troops and missiles around the Nordic region. It has built the largest sea, land and air base in the world on the Kola Peninsula. The largest Soviet fleet, the Northern Fleet, is stationed at Murmansk on the Kola Peninsula. According to reports, the fleet has more than 170 submarines and two-thirds of the ICBM-launching submarines of the Soviet Union. Beside that, it also has the 32,000-ton "Kiev" class aircraft carriers and the new type of nuclear-powered heavy cruisers, as well as hundreds of tactical warships. Furthermore, it is adding an average of 2 to 3 new warships every year. It has also deployed "Backfire" bombers and SS-20 missiles capable of reaching all countries of northern Europe and the whole European area near Murmansk. In the Baltic Sea, the Warsaw Pact countries headed by the Soviet Union have already increased their fleet to more than 560 vessels, including 6 G-class submarines capable of launching nuclear missiles. They also have 14 army divisions and 1 airborne division totaling some 150,000 men. At the same time, they also have more than 700 assault aircraft along the coastal region of the Baltic Sea. Not long ago, a Swedish defense expert disclosed that he had discovered that the Soviet Union has also deployed nuclear weapons on some of its warships in the Baltic Sea. This has therefore cast a threatening nuclear shadow on what the Soviet Union calls the "sea of peace."

In northern Europe, the USSR has occupied a dominant military position. Its fleet dashes around madly in this area as if the Barents Sea and the Norwegian Sea had become an "inland sea" of the USSR and the Baltic Sea had become a "Russian lake." The British SUNDAY TELEGRAPH pointed out: When the third world war breaks out, this massive military force can be thrown into the battle at once. The Northern Fleet will be coordinated from the Baltic Sea and "control the ports in Norway from both sides like a huge pair of pliers. Through the three water channels between Greenland, Iceland, the Faroe Islands and the Shetland Islands, they will easily get the eastern Atlantic Ocean under control and intercept the U.S. reinforcement of troops and materiel to Europe through these waters."

Counting on its daily-expanding military force, the USSR has repeatedly violated the territorial integrity and sovereignty of northern European countries and invaded their territorial airspace. According to statistics, in 1979 Soviet planes made 150 sorties to invade the territorial airspace of Iceland, and in 1980 this invasion increased to 160 sorties. The Soviet Union also trained their military planes to fly westward over the Baltic Sea toward the Danish capital. At the same time, the Nordic countries often discovered some "unidentified" submarines in their waters. Only last year, 17 such incidents occurred in Sweden. Moreover, the USSR and its allies have held many more military exercises than ever with the Nordic countries as their imaginary enemies. The scope of such exercises also has been bigger. According to incomplete statistics, six such exercises have been held since June last year. In a recent joint exercise of the ground forces, the navy and the air force, the USSR mobilized 100,000 soldiers and 140 warships. This was the largest scale exercise in northern Europe since the Second World War. In addition, a great number of Soviet spies are collecting military intelligence and conducting subversive activities in the Nordic countries. What is most serious is that the USSR has been trying every dirty means to nibble away at and annex the territory and territorial seas of these countries. When negotiating with Norway on division of the continental shelf in the Barents Sea, the Soviet Union insisted on its peremptory stand attempting to seize over 150,000 square kilometers of Norway's continental shelf. In the negotiation with Sweden on the same problem, the Soviets did the same, trying to draw the dividing line near the shore of the Swedish Gotland Island. Within the "disputed water areas" to the north of Norway, the USSR made its rocket launching experiment. Through the colonial expansionist channels, it tried in vain to annex Norway's Spitsbergen Islands.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union has always posed as the standard-bearer that safeguards peace in Europe. It has repeatedly declared that it has been showing serious concern for the "peace" and "stability" of northern Europe and stressed that it "has been supporting the strengthening of the base for a peaceful northern Europe," and developing its "friendly" and "good-neighbor" relations with these countries. Not long ago it promised again that the Soviet Union, which is a nuclear power, would "guarantee" the security of the non-nuclear countries in Europe. However, what the USSR has done in northern Europe, including the submarine incursion incident in Swedish territorial waters, has exposed its hypocritical face before the people in northern Europe and the world.



ARTICLE CRITICIZES SOVIET STATEMENTS ON SUBMARINE

HK140833 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Nov 81 p 6

[Article by Xi Linsheng [1598 2651 3932]: "Excellent Confession"]

[Text] The intruding Soviet submarine had just been escorted out of Swedish territorial waters by the Swedish Government when the Soviet Union immediately swung round and, far from making a clean breast of its action in trespassing into another state's territorial waters, actually made a false countercharge, slandered the Swedish Government's protest as "distortion of the facts," and accused that government of carrying out "espionage activities." This tricky and perverse action of the Soviet Government really takes one aback.

There is no harm in listening to the enlightening views of these experts in sophistry. According to their version, the Soviet submarine incident was nothing out of the ordinary, just "an accidental, nondeliberate intrusion caused by instrument failure," which "did not touch on Swedish security in the slightest." Not only that, they also had the impudence to say that a warship had "full immunity from legal jurisdiction," and the reason why the Soviet Union accepted Swedish interrogation was just a "certain kind of exception based on the spirit of good will." As for the Swedish Government's accusation that the submarine was carrying nuclear weapons, they boldly said that this was "a fabrication put forward by nonexperts" and so on.

This really is an excellent piece of weird writing. Here, the Soviet action is trespassing on the territory of another state turns into something done by innocents who lost their way, while the Swedish Government's action in defending its territory from violation actually turns into unreasonable and rough provocation. Those who harm others and those who are harmed are completely reversed. What is particularly strange is the fact that Moscow found this law from some place or other: a warship that deliberately sails into the territorial waters of another state enjoys immunity, while that state itself has no right to do anything about it. People only heard this kind of weird power politics theory during the period of colonial gunboat diplomacy in the 19th Century. Otherwise, how could it be said that it was "a certain kind of exception" when the Soviet Union was compelled to agree to the Swedish Government inquiring about a submarine that intruded into its territorial waters? Does this mean that a sovereign state cannot investigate a warship that intrudes into its territorial waters for espionage activities except by kind permission of Moscow?

People should be vigilant against the fact that when the Swedish Government rightly and reasonably demanded that the Soviet Union ensure no repeat of such rough sabotage activity in future, the Soviet Union said that this kind of demand "ran counter to common reason." Obviously, in the view of the hegemonists, so-called common reason means that only they are allowed to bully, interfere in and commit aggression against other states, and other states have no right to oppose such aggression and interference; their sovereignty is unlimited and they can do whatever they like, while other states can only submit to humiliation and bullying. That the Soviet Government publicly rejected the Swedish Government's reasonable demands shows that in future it will continue to carry out all kinds of threats and provocations against the Scandinavian countries. Scandinavia and the whole of Europe will have to deal seriously with this issue.

The Soviet Government statement and the TASS article were aimed at concealing, before the peoples of the world, their ugly features which have been revealed over the submarine incident. However, due to their stubborn hegemonist stand, what comes out of their mouths is still a hegemonist smell that makes you sick.

COVERAGE OF YANG DEZHI VISIT TO PAKISTAN

Departs Beijing 13 Nov

OW131257 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and his party left here today on an official friendship visit to Pakistan at the invitation of General Mohammad Iqbal Khan, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff committee of Pakistan armed forces.

Seeing him off at the airport were PLA leaders Yang Yong, Liu Daosheng, Cheng Jun and Zhai Chengwen, and Afzal Qadir, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy in China, group Captain Saeed Gul, air attache, and Captain Shanoon Alam Khan, naval attache, of the embassy.

Attends 16 Nov Banquet

OW160746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 16 Nov 81

[Text] Rawalpindi, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Yang Dezhi, chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, said at a banquet here this evening "the Chinese people, like the Pakistan people, love peace and crave for a tranquil international circumstance in which they can build their own country."

The banquet was given in his honour by General Mohammad Iqbal Khan, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff committee of Pakistan.

The Chinese general continued, "We are for the unity of all the peace-and-justice-loving countries and people to persist in the struggle against hegemonism to maintain world peace." He hoped that the South Asian countries would "guard against outside interference, treat each other as equals and live in harmony on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence."

"We resolutely support all the efforts made by the government and people of Pakistan in this field," he declared. "The government and people of Pakistan, led by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, have scored new achievements in their struggle to develop their national economy and uphold national independence and state sovereignty," he said. "Pakistan upholds justice and principle on the issue of Afghanistan and other international affairs and has made positive contributions to the maintenance of peace in this region and the whole world."

In his welcome speech at the banquet, General Iqbal Khan said, "The relations between our two peoples and between their armed forces have forged ahead through close cooperation based on common aspirations for peace, and on the spirit of mutual respect and trust." He said, "Pakistan has no aggressive designs against anyone. We want to live in peace to improve the lot of our teeming millions and want to let others do the same."

General Iqbal Khan said, "The armed forces of Pakistan, though faced with heavy odds, are determined to defend their sacred land and are prepared to make every sacrifice for this noble task. What weapons we have today and what we may acquire in the future are only adequate for the defence of our country."

Chinese General Yang Dezhi arrived here this morning for a six-day official friendship visit to Pakistan. After his arrival, he made calls on General Mohammad Iqbal Khan, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff committee of Pakistan armed forces, General Sawar Khan, vice-chief of the army staff, and Admiral Karamat Rahman Niazi, chief of the naval staff.

Present on the occasions were Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Xu Yixin and Military Attache of the Chinese Embassy Wu Kechang.

## Karachi Reportage

For Karachi domestic service reportage on the arrival and banquet speech of PLA Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi in Islamabad, Pakistan, see the Pakistan section of the 16 November South Asia DAILY REPORT.

Pakistan Cultural Delegation Tour Coverage

## Talks With Huang Zhen

OW131717 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA) -- Huang Zhen, Chinese minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, held talks here this afternoon with a cultural delegation from Pakistan led by Arbab Niaz Mohammad, minister of culture, sports, youth affairs and tourism. During the talks, the two sides reviewed the results achieved in cultural exchanges between China and Pakistan in past years. They also discussed the 1982-1983 cultural exchange plan.

Pakistan and China participated in 50 delegation exchanges of culture, art and sports in the last five years. The two sides agreed that the scope of exchange between the two countries will be broadened in the future. It is initially agreed that China's oriental song and dance ensemble will visit Pakistan next year while Pakistan will send artists to China for a performance tour.

Minister Huang gave a dinner this evening in honor of the Pakistan guests.

Minister Arbab Niaz Mohammad and his party arrived here yesterday.

## Meets Li Xiannian 14 Nov

OW141313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 14 (XINHUA) -- Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met with a cultural delegation from Pakistan led by Arbab Niaz Mohammad, minister of culture, sports, youth affairs and tourism, in the Great Hall of the People here today.

Vice-Chairman Li said relations between China and Pakistan have grown very well since diplomatic ties were established in 1951. "We have helped and supported each other and have common views on many issues," he said. He said he hoped that the two countries will further expand their cooperation and exchanges in political, economic and cultural fields.

Minister Arbab said that Pakistan-China friendship is based on a solid foundation. "With the passage of time, the brotherly relations between our two countries will continue to grow," he said.

On the international situation, both strongly condemned the Soviet hegemonistic acts of invading and occupying Afghanistan and expressed much concern over the influx of Afghan refugees into Pakistan.

Also present at the meeting were Huang Zhen, minister in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Afzal Qadir, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistan Embassy in Beijing.

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON BELLEFROID, LI SHUANG CASE

OW150504 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1835 GMT 14 Nov 81

["Commentary by XINHUA Reporter: A Big Fuss Over a Trifle -- On the Uproar of Bai Tianxiang and Others Over the So-Called 'Li Shuang Case'" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Nov (XINHUA) -- Some French papers, radio and television have raised a hue and cry about the so-called "Li Shuang case" in the past few days. Emmanuel Bellefroid (called Bai Tianxiang in Chinese), a former diplomat of the French Embassy in China, has more than once talked to French papers, radio and television, distorting facts and attacking Chinese policy. The Chinese media note that seldom has there been such a large-scale propaganda offensive since China and France entered into diplomatic relations in 1964.

What in the world are the facts about the so-called "Li Shuang case?" Li Shuang, whom Bai Tianxiang claimed as his "fiancee," is actually a Chinese citizen. Since last July, Bai Tianxiang, taking advantage of his diplomatic status, had hidden her in his residence in Beijing for 2 months. Li Shuang was detained last September because she had violated Chinese law and recently she was sent to reeducation through labor for 2 years in accordance with the first article of the State Council's "decree on reeducation through labor."

This originates from the Chinese Government's measures to reeducate and redeem delinquent youths and is entirely within China's internal affairs. It has absolutely nothing to do with the relations between China and France.

To our regret, Bai Tianxiang and some other French personages try to make a mountain out of a molehill, distorting facts and causing an uproar. They allege that China is standing in the way of Bai Tianxiang marrying Li Shuang and "had made a mockery of human rights" and that "China has changed its policy" and "stifled liberalization." They even claimed that the Li Shuang's case "has impaired the relations between China and France."

The decision to send Li Shuang to reeducation through labor is certainly not an issue of "marriage." We are never opposed to things foreign and have no objection to normal contacts between Chinese and foreigners. However, Li Shuang's behavior indicates that there are obviously a very few people in China who have no regard for national dignity, and who forfeit national character and their own moral integrity and engage in activities of selling their own souls, and that there are certainly a very few foreigners who go in for bullying Chinese under the cover of various garbs and go even as far as to interfere with China's internal affairs with some ulterior motives.

Bai Tianxiang accused the Chinese Government of being "ruthless" in its handling of the Li Shuang case. It is indeed surprising that this man, once a diplomat in China, should be so ignorant of China's system of "reeducation through labor," which has proved effective in remolding and redeeming delinquent youths. Many noted international jurists have visited reeducation centers in China and they are all aware that reeducation through labor is not a sentence. The spirit of humanitarianism embodied in this system has helped convert many delinquent youths into people useful to their country.

Still more strange is the fact that Bai Tianxiang and others attacked China's handling of the Li Shuang case as an act of "cracking down" on intellectuals and bringing them under "control" and one that represents "a change of policy in China." What policy China is to pursue is purely China's domestic affair and there is no need for foreigners to make indiscreet remarks or criticisms. While adhering to the four basic principles, China has consistently adhered to the policy of openness to foreign countries. All this hullabaloo about "a change of policy in China" and "a crackdown on liberalization" is entirely pointless and is obviously intended to create confusion. Why should Bai Tianxiang go to such lengths to describe the handling of a young female who is guilty of some offence as "a change of policy?" Is it not his way of covering up activities which are not compatible with his diplomatic status?

The Chinese Government and people greatly cherish their friendship with the French people and the amiable relations with France. The Chinese people always take the whole situation



into account. That is why we have refrained from taking any harsh actions against Bai Tianxiang, who has behaved in a way incompatible with his diplomatic status, and have not made public any facts concerning his activities. It is our hope that such a need will not arise. It is also why we have ignored the distorted propaganda concerning the so-called Li Shuang case, which some French papers and radio have made since last September. However, to our regret, Bai Tianxiang and others have gone further to stir up new and bigger trouble out of this trifle. This runs counter to the wish of both the Chinese and French people.

## ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE Feature

HK150348 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0742 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Feature by ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE reporter Shuang Yin [7175 0603]: "The Truth of the Li Shuang Case"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Since the visit to China of Michel Jobert, French minister of state for foreign trade, strange things have occurred in Paris, where the media have whipped up anti-China propaganda by citing the case of the sentencing to reeducation through labor of the Chinese woman citizen Li Shuang -- a case which is purely China's internal affair. Emmanuel Bellefroid, a former diplomat of the French Embassy in China, has made a lot of noise amid the uproar.

What are the facts of the Li Shuang issue? This reporter visited the departments concerned in order to let readers know the truth of the matter. Li Shuang is 24. She was originally an art designer at the China youth arts theater. She resigned of her own accord in January 1981 and became an unemployed vagrant. Because she had no regular employment for a long time but instead engaged in indecent activities offensive to public morals, thus affecting social order, in accordance with the "State Council decision on reeducation through labor," with the approval of the Beijing municipal reeducation-through-labor administrative committee, she was taken into custody in September and sentenced to 2 years of reeducation through labor. Reeducation through labor is not a punishment; it is a form of coercive education in China.

The sentencing of Li Shuang to reeducation through labor is purely China's internal affair, so why should it arouse such an outcry in French public opinion? In fact this is because Bellefroid, a diplomat formerly working in the French Embassy in China, has done his utmost to spread fabrications and slanders in Paris; he has incited public opinion circles ignorant of the real facts to whip up anti-China propaganda.

Bellefroid met Li Shuang at an art exhibition in Beijing in September last year. As he put it, "It was love at first sight." At the time Bellefroid's wife was working in the AFP office in Beijing.

Last May, Bellefroid applied to the Chinese authorities concerned to marry Li Shuang, and produced a certificate of his divorce. At the time Li Shuang's indecent ways were already seriously interfering with social order and making the masses extremely angry. The departments concerned obviously could not approve the marriage of Li Shuang to Bellefroid while her case was pending. A diplomat, Bellefroid paid no heed to the laws of the country to which he was accredited, and hid Li Shuang in his quarters for 2 months. After the Chinese departments concerned detained Li Shuang and sentenced her to 2 years of reeducation through labor, Bellefroid, back in Paris, launched vigorous attacks on the Chinese Government. On the 10th, apart from being interviewed by LE MATIN, FRANCE-SOIR and other papers, he also gave his views on the Nos 1 and 2 French television channels. He spread the fabrication that the consular section of the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs had "formally approved" his marriage with Li Shuang on 4 September, and also slandered that in blocking his marriage, the Chinese authorities were "making an example of the affair, to show that in future not only would marriage between Chinese and foreigners be impossible, but any relationship between them would be forever impossible."

A person concerned in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs told this reporter, as in the case of a Chinese marrying a Chinese, approval for a Chinese to marry a foreigner is a matter for

the local government civil affairs departments, and the consular section of the Foreign Ministry has no jurisdiction whatever in the matter.

Bellefroid was making a total fabrication when he said that the consular section of the ministry had "formally approved" his marriage to Li Shuang on 4 September! Bellefroid was talking even greater nonsense when he said that in future the Chinese authorities would not permit any marriage between Chinese and foreigners. An AFP dispatch from Beijing on 11 November said that a member of the French Embassy staff, Christian Galliano, married a woman factory worker, Zhao Jiang, on 9 October. The AFP correspondent gave Bellefroid a box on the ears!

This reporter found out from the departments concerned a number of details about Galliano's marriage to Zhao Jiang. Galliano was strolling around the Yiheyuan in October last year when he asked the way from Zhao Jiang, a worker of the Beijing leather goods plant. They fell in love at first sight. They applied to the civil affairs departments to get married in May. According to the provisions of the "marriage law," when a couple apply to marry they must provide certificates of health and of being without spouse. Their marriage was postponed because Galliano did not produce his health certificate in good time. Later, the procedures were completed, and the civil affairs section of the Beijing Xicheng District people's government approved their marriage on 9 October. It is a total slander for Bellefroid to say that the Chinese Government does not permit marriages between Chinese and foreigners.

Bellefroid has hidden intentions in attacking China. It should be mentioned in passing that, according to my information, when Bellefroid was working as a diplomat at the French Embassy in China, he had on numerous occasions engaged in activities incompatible with his diplomatic position. He encouraged, supported and provided financial help for illegal Chinese organizations. There is ironclad evidence on this point.

People can find it understandable that Bellefroid cites the Li Shuang case to launch unbridled attacks on China. However, what people cannot understand is, why have certain media in Paris, paying no heed at all to the feelings of the one billion Chinese people, followed Bellefroid in raising a great clamor, and sympathized with a woman vagrant who was not engaged in proper employment? What advantage will their actions have for developing friendship between the peoples of China and France?

#### VICE PREMIER BO YIBO MEETS EEC DELEGATION

OW131306 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Bo Yibo met here this afternoon with a delegation from the European Economic Community led by Sir Roy Denman, director-general for E.E.C. external relations.

The delegation is here for the third session of the China-E.E.C. joint trade committee. The session started yesterday and concluded today.

During their conversation, Vice-Premier Bo Yibo and Director-General Roy Denman expressed satisfaction with the positive results of session. They both said that prospects are broad for continuing development of economic and trade relations between China and E.E.C.

Present for the occasion were Li Shude, leader of the Chinese trade delegation, and M.W. Atkinson, charge d'affaires ad interim of the British Embassy in Beijing.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY BAVARIAN ECONOMICS MINISTER

## Comments on Economic Relations

OW101633 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA) -- Anton Jaumann, minister for economics and transport of Bavaria, West German, said here today that Minister-President Franz Josef Strauss will visit China November 18. He will preside over the closing ceremony of the exhibition of industrial designs from Bavaria. He said the one-million yuan (RMB) exhibition will open tomorrow at the Beijing exhibition center.

Minister Jaumann and his exhibition party arrived here yesterday.

This morning the minister held talks with Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. Describing the talks as "very important," Jaumann said he had made some suggestions on the expansion of bilateral trade and economic cooperation. "We will first conduct investigations and then consider concrete cooperation items with some Chinese provinces based on actual conditions," he said.

The Bavarian minister said that China is developing communications and transportation during the readjustment of her national economy while Bavaria has a sound foundation in vehicle manufacturing, machine building and electronic industry. "The two sides may strengthen cooperation on these fields," he said. On bilateral trade, Jaumann said the trade volume between Bavaria and China topped 328 millions marks last year. "We look forward to bigger increases," he said. Bavaria trained 18 technicians for China last year and 28 more technicians will study in Bavaria this year, he said.

On his impressions of China, the minister said: "This is my third visit to China. Compared with the first two visits, I find more smiles on the faces of the Chinese people and more colorful are their clothes. I appreciate very much the industriousness of the Chinese people."

This evening, Wang Yaoting hosted a reception in honor of Minister Jaumann and other members of his party.

## Meets Bo Yibo 14 Nov

OW140852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 14 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Bo Yibo met here today with an economic delegation from Bavaria, West Germany, led by Anton Jaumann, minister for economics and transport of Bavaria. Both sides exchanged views on expanding trade and economic and technical cooperation.

Bo Yibo also answered questions about China's economic readjustment.

Also present were Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and Guenther Schoedel, West Germany ambassador to China.

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM SIGNED WITH ITALY

OW111736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 11 (XINHUA) -- A China-Italy cultural, scientific and technological program was signed here this evening. Zhou Erfu, vice-minister of the Chinese Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Sergio Romano, director general of cultural cooperation in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, signed the program on behalf of their respective governments.

Chinese Minister Huang Zhen in charge of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and Italian Ambassador to China Giulio Tamagnini were present on the occasion.



COMMENTARY ON GULF GROUP APPROVAL OF SAUDI PLAN

OW131644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 13 Nov 81

["Commentary: Important Step by Gulf States, by XINHUA Correspondent Liang Guodong" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA) -- The Gulf Cooperation Council Wednesday unanimously approved Saudi Arabia's eight-point Middle East proposal and asked Saudi Arabia to submit the proposal to the Nov. 25 Arab League Summit in Fes. The approval of the Saudi peace proposal is an important step taken by the six Gulf states for a peace settlement in the Middle East. In addition, the peace proposals' approval indicates a stride toward political cooperation among the Gulf states: Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

Saudi Arabia's eight-point proposal submitted by Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on Aug. 7 has won support from the majority of Arab countries, many Third World countries and West European countries and Japan.

The cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict is Israeli aggression and expansion; the crux of the Middle East problem is the Palestinian problem. Peace in the Middle East never will become a reality without a settlement of the Palestinian problem.

Israel, which occupies large tracts of Arab land, complicates the possibility of peace by denying the Palestinian people their national rights. The Saudi peace proposal was rejected soon after its announcement by the Israeli Government.

Superpower rivalry in the Middle East also has complicated the possibility of peace in the Middle East. The United States' hesitation on and the Soviet Union's speculative attitude toward the Saudi peace proposal has caused Middle East countries to wonder how much the superpowers are worried about interests other than their own.

Presently, the Arab countries still vary in their attitude toward the Saudi peace proposal. Many Arab nations, especially the "moderate" nations support the proposal; members of the Arab steadfastness and confrontation front oppose it. Egypt which insists on the Camp David accord on the Middle East hopes that the Saudi peace proposal will "make progress" in establishing peace throughout the Middle East. There is still a need for the Arab countries to reach an identity of views through consultations.

The six Gulf states in recent years have been playing a greater role in international affairs. They oppose the superpowers' rivalry in the Middle East, uphold Arab unity and support the Palestinian liberation struggle. They also have mediated among opposing political groups in Lebanon, have called for an end to the Iraq-Iran war and have developed relations and economic cooperation with many Third World countries.

With their approval of the Saudi peace proposal, the six Gulf states have made another significant move. The Saudi peace proposal contains realistic goals to help attain peace in the Middle East. All nations who want peace in the Middle East hope the Arab League Summit discusses the Saudi peace proposal to help obtain a unified peace plan in the Arab world.

SAUDI PRINCE SEEKS IMPROVED RELATIONS

OW150724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, November 14 (XINHUA) -- A Saudi prince said today he hopes that the relations between Saudi Arabia and China would improve continually.

Prince Fahd ibn Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy minister of social affairs of Saudi Arabia and vice president of Saudi Arabian Football Federation, said this to Xu Yunsheng, vice director of the National Sports Commission of China, during a banquet given by the Saudi Arabian ambassador to Malaysia here tonight.

The prince is leading a football team here for the matches with the Chinese team in the Asian-Oceania zone qualifying final match for the 1982 World Cup and Xu Yunsheng is heading the Chinese team.

The prince also said that following the recent meeting between the Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia and Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang in Cancun, Mexico, the football matches between the two countries in Kuala Lumpur will serve to further improve their relations. He hoped that in future a Chinese football team would visit Riyadh and a Saudi team would go to Beijing.

#### HUANG HUA DEPARTS FOR WEST AFRICA TOUR

OW141704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 14 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of foreign affairs, and his wife He Liliang left here tonight on a friendship visit to five West African countries at the invitation of the Governments of Nigeria, Guinea, Mali, Senegal and Ghana.

They were seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Chen Muhua, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs He Ying, and diplomatic envoys of the five West African countries to China.

#### ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS ZAIRIAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION

OW151552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, met at the Zhongnanhai here this evening with a Zairian Government delegation led by Lengema Dulia Yubasa Makanga, secretary of state for international cooperation of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. During the meeting, Secretary Lengema first presented Premier Zhao a letter from President Mobutu of Zaire, for which the premier thanked him.

In their conversation, Premier Zhao said, "During the past years, friendly relations and cooperation between China and Zaire have seen sound development, and economic and technical cooperation between the two countries have also registered remarkable results." He reiterated China's strong desire to continue to develop her friendship and cooperation with Zaire.

Secretary Lengema said, "This time we have held fruitful talks with our Chinese counterparts and are very satisfied with the results of the talks."

Present at the meeting were Lian Tianjun, Chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and Ndeze Mutarambirwa, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Zairean Embassy here.

The delegation is scheduled to leave here soon for Japan.

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE ON BAI HUA SELF-CRITICISM

HK131530 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE Domestic Service in Chinese 1420 GMT 13 Nov 81

["Self-Criticism Made by Bai Hua, the Author of 'Unrequited Love'"]

[Text] Shanghai, 13 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- According to a report carried in Shanghai's WENXUE BAO published yesterday, Bai Hua, one of the authors of the film script "Unrequited Love," recently wrote a self-criticism. He has sincerely accepted the criticism in the article "On the Erroneous Tendencies of 'Unrequited Love'" published in issue No 19 of WENYI BAO.

In his written self-criticism made on 15 October, Bai Hua said the signed article published in WENYI BAO has greatly helped and enlightened him. The article severely criticizes the errors of "Unrequited Love" and analyzes the contradictions and confusion of the author's world outlook. Bai Hua added that as a communist writer, whether from the point of view of the party or himself, he should make a profound self-criticism so that he can correct his mistakes and again write new works which are beneficial to the people and socialism.

Bai Hua's self-criticism is divided into five parts:

- 1) "Unrequited love" [dan luan 0830 2043] and "wishful thinking" are not patriotic at all; 2) it is completely wrong to equate worship of personality with worship of idols; 3) artistic expression guided by erroneous ideology can only aggravate mistakes; 4) a review of the contradictions in my world outlook; 5) "those who are willing to correct their mistakes will make new progress."

In his self-criticism, he said at major historical turning points, an author will quite naturally ponder certain questions. However, due to errors in standpoint, and also due to the influence of erroneous social ideological trends, some questions remain unanswered and some have been erroneously summed up. On touching upon the contradictions inherent in his world outlook, he said: on the one hand, I am deeply grateful for the efforts that have been made since the third plenary session to implement the policies of intellectuals. On the other hand, I have no hesitation in denying the question of whether or not the role played by Chinese intellectuals is an eternally tragic one. I equated the fate of intellectuals since the feudal society of Qu Yuan with the unjust treatment suffered as a result of leftist mistakes committed by the party in its policies. Moreover fear lingered in my heart. This was naturally extremely wrong of me. It was wrong to confuse the natures of different societies and even draw connections between the two. The melancholy feeling that the play has ended but the tragedy has not, which was created in the hearts of the readers of "Unrequited Love," was also precisely a reflection of this contradiction of mine.

REASSURANCE OFFERED ON CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM

HK131222 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Nov 81 p 4

[Article by Li Pu [3810 2883]: "On Guard, At Ease, Unity of Will"]

[Text] On the ideological front, we must oppose the idea of bourgeois liberalization and must unfold criticism and self-criticism concerning erroneous statements and erroneous works. When these questions were first raised, there was no consensus of opinion. Some people considered raising the questions highly necessary. Others considered it not so necessary. The reason was that those subjected to criticism are often on their guard, or else that people generally have worries. Especially on hearing some stories making the rounds about likely fluctuations in the general and specific policies introduced since the third plenary session, people were all the more worried about "stepping out of line."



Comrade Sun Jingxuan, a poet from Sichuan, went through a process before he realized his own mistakes in his works, as a newspaper reported yesterday. At first, he did not realize his mistakes. After deliberation, he felt that there was something wrong with a lengthy poem he had written. However, he heard the story circulating that he had been marked for criticism by the central authorities and that Sichuan wanted to make him a main target of criticism. He was annoyed. However, everyone, from the leadership of the provincial party committee to comrades in literary and art circles, not only adhered to principle but went to great pains to help him in every way. It was not like what rumors had suggested. After he raised his level of awareness and demanded that he be allowed to criticize himself at a provincial forum on the ideological front, he worried again about facing the cold stares of the participants. Contrary to his expectations, he appeared at the meeting to find everyone warm and cordial, everyone reaching out to him. In a private talk with others, he said with feeling "I am the one that has erred. The party organization and the leadership have shown such concern and love for me and have rendered such fervent help. Is there any excuse for me to stick to my mistakes? What weighs on my mind has given way to peace of mind. I have become identified with the party as one, filled with the courage and confidence needed to correct my mistakes." At present, he is prepared to continue going deep into the midst of factories and rural areas to get in touch with the realities of life, in order to be a good writer.

This is a convincing example. It is not the only case in the current campaign for criticism and self-criticism being unfolded in literary and art circles. Will the correct criticism of erroneous ideological trends, unhealthy tones and other harmful things in certain works harm our comrades? Will this interfere with the normal process of writing? Can satisfactory results be achieved? Are we to further attack those in literature and art in some kind of campaign? Those comrades who are half in doubt should look at this case and at the realities of the whole country. The answer is not hard to find.

The party Central Committee has repeatedly declared: We should quit launching political movements like the "Great Cultural Revolution." A leading comrade of the party Central Committee recently also said: "Comrades must firmly believe in this: the time when people could freely attach a label to a person or wrong a comrade has ended." There has been no change in the general and specific policies introduced since the third plenary session of the party. After a period of practice, things have now become still clearer. Out of concern for actual problems existing on the ideological front, the party Central Committee has called for overcoming weakness and laxness in exercising leadership, opposing bourgeois liberalization and criticizing some works marked with serious political mistakes, including "Unrequited Love." The aim is to guide everyone to face up to and solve ideological problems that really exist -- problems that are harmful to our cause. It is never with the idea of toppling a number of people and, still less, launching some kind of movement for that purpose. In this regard, we should have firm belief. Some comrades fail to seriously study the documents of the party Central Committee and to understand the spirit of the party Central Committee. Instead, they like listening to "small talk." This is an invitation to trouble.

Of course, a process marks a person's cognition. To solve the problem of awareness, we must rely on education and on practice. After the third plenary session, did the peasants not worry about a changeable policy? They were greatly concerned about what newspapers and broadcasts said. They hoped to have a policy "with a life of 100 years." There has not been a change in the rural policy over the past 2 years. An initial favorable situation has appeared in agricultural production, which is booming. The masses of peasants have become more convinced and have shown still greater enthusiasm. Now some comrades in the ideological front have worries about likely changes in policy. This is understandable. This demands that party committees at all levels oppose the trend toward liberalization in ideological and cultural fields, unfold criticism and self-criticism, pay great attention to their own attitude or approach to things, and use facts to convince others.

We will never let the party's good policy be ruined overnight. Thus, the masses of intellectuals will become more united as one and socialist culture will further thrive.

COMMENTATOR ON IMPROVING WRITING STYLE

HK160332 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Nov 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Oppose Lies, Bragging, Empty, Repetitious and Lengthy Writing"]

[Text] The tendency to "write false, bragging, empty, repetitious and lengthy articles" is an expression of unhealthy party style. Due to our efforts over the past few years, there are fewer and fewer people writing false, bragging, empty, repetitious and lengthy articles. This is an important result of bringing order out of chaos.

However, although our writing style has improved greatly, the mistakes are still far from eradicated.

There are fewer people telling lies now. However, because some comrades, including some leading comrades, do not understand the true situation, they have unintentionally and incorrectly relayed erroneous messages and made some untruthful statements, even though, subjectively, they do not want to tell lies. For example, some localities have exaggerated their achievements, and some localities have exaggerated their difficulties. If we fail to understand the true situation or relay erroneous messages, we will unavoidably make some untruthful statements. Some comrades cater to their superiors' desires and tell them things which they like to hear. When they guide people to visit certain places or enterprises, they only let them visit the good ones and conceal the bad ones. What they are doing is the same thing that Grandma Liu did in the "Dream of the Red Chamber." To fawn over Jia's mother and Jia Baoyu, she fabricated lies. Therefore, we should keep a clear head and adopt an attitude of seeking truth from facts. We should personally institute investigations and study and pay attention to verifying conditions reported by the lower levels. Otherwise, we are liable to lie.

There is less bragging now, because we no longer favor the practice of setting high targets. However, because of an incorrect estimation of the actual situation, claims that cannot be realized are still heard. We should constantly pay attention to this problem. We should have confidence, but bragging is not allowed.

Because of a lack of understanding of the state of affairs and the laws of objective things and a failure to grasp the real situation, empty talk is also heard. Therefore, in making reports or writing articles, some people can only issue general calls and their arguments sound hollow. To overcome these weak points, it is necessary for us to go deep into the realities of life and verify conditions and understand problems of general concern and problems awaiting solutions. We should grasp ideological trends and important views to analyze and study them. Only thus can we have a definite objective in view and make our arguments convincing. Lu Xun's essays were written in the light of reality and there was no mistaking what these essays were aimed at. He always paid attention to important news of the society, views expressed by the press and the evil acts of the ruling clique in opposing the people, and he attacked the ugly deeds of the ruling class. Although these articles contained only several hundred words, they were incisive and pungent and struck home. They were characterized by profound thought and great vitality. Such a practice of proceeding from separate phenomenon to the general, from concreteness to abstractness and from phenomenon to substance is the method which we should employ in delivering speeches and writing articles.

One of the reasons we write repetitious articles is that we do not want to use our brains to analyze the situation. Therefore, we simply copy and relay the words of the upper levels. Another reason is that some people still have lingering fears. While dealing with some problems, they are afraid of making mistakes and taking risks. They wrongly think that it is safer to express repetitious views. The party's line and policies since the third plenary session are correct.

However, if we do not integrate the guidelines of the central authorities and the actual conditions of our localities and departments for guiding work and studying and solving problems, but, instead simply copy the important wording and arguments of the central authorities or upper-level leaders, we are likely to write repetitious articles.

Writing lengthy articles has long been a weakness of ours. Comrades who like to make lengthy statements and write lengthy articles frequently argue that because of the importance of the subject matter, short articles cannot clarify the issues and cannot expound profoundly. In fact, there is scarcely any relationship between the importance and the length of an article. At the closing ceremony of the sixth plenary session, the five leading members of the party Central Committee delivered only short speeches. The longest speech lasted only 18 minutes and the shortest one contained only several sentences or several hundred words. It is obvious that the heart of the matter does not lie in the length of the article, but in whether the speaker fully understands the problems he deals with or grasps the main points. Another reason these comrades cite others in writing lengthy articles is that since they deal with theoretical issues, short articles cannot expound explicitly and profoundly. This argument is not necessarily correct. Comrade Mao Zedong's "Where Do People's Correct Ideas Come From?" was a theoretical article which only contained 1,100 words. Did it not expound profoundly and attractively? Did it touch on all points of epistemology? It only dealt with the key point of the theory, that is correct ideas originate in social practice. If a lengthy article touches on every subject without profoundly exploring them, readers will not like it. Even if some long articles have good contents, many people will not have time to finish them. Of course, we do not totally oppose lengthy articles. Some articles may be longer if it is really necessary. However, if possible, we should write shorter articles -- the shorter the better.

Writing style means party style. **To further** overcome the weak point of "lies, bragging, empty, repetitious and lengthy writings," is indispensable work in improving our party style and building the socialist spiritual civilization. With the support and help of the broad masses of readers and writers, this newspaper is willing to work with comrades of the whole party to strive for the true improvement of our writing style.

#### EDITORIAL ON SHORTENING CONSTRUCTION TIME

HK140312 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Shorten the Time Limit for Capital Construction Projects"]

[Text] Shortening the time limit for capital construction is an important task on the capital construction front at present. It is also an important task for economic construction as a whole. This problem has remained unsolved for a long time, and one important reason is ineffective leadership. The purpose of our building a factory or opening up a mining area is to put it into production as early as possible and to increase production capacity. Prolonged construction periods will inevitably tie up a large amount of manpower, material and financial resources in the projects under construction, and economic returns will not be forthcoming for a long time.

Except for a few big projects, most of the several hundred big and medium-sized projects now under construction across the country should be completed and put to use during the sixth 5-year plan. Changing the state of long-drawn-out construction periods and striving to shorten the time required has become a problem that urgently needs to be solved. Since the first 5-year plan, our country has built several thousand big and medium-sized projects and several hundred thousand small projects, some of which have been built successfully in short construction periods, and with less investment and quick economic returns. However, there were indeed quite a number of projects which needed "marathon" construction periods and "bottomless" investment. According to calculations made by the department concerned, the average construction period for big and medium-sized projects was 5 years during the first 5-year plan period but has been 8 years since the third 5-year plan period. With prolonged construction periods, like in fighting a war of attrition, the construction costs of a project inevitably will go up, and the state will not be able to obtain economic returns in good time, resulting in unjustifiable losses.



Can the time limit for capital construction be shortened? As seen from the practice of a few capital construction projects of various departments and from the current levels of surveying, design, construction and installation, and the ability of the machine-building industry to produce complete sets of equipment, the answer is yes. The matter at hand is that leading cadres at all levels must raise their ideological understanding, adopt effective measures and earnestly solve the existing problems.

First of all, it is necessary to reexamine the time limits set for the big and medium-sized projects now under construction, differentiate the varying conditions, set definite time limits and require that the projects be completed within the specified time. Judging from the present financial and material resources of our country, it is impossible for the several hundred big and medium-size projects under construction to advance at the same rate and to be completed immediately in accordance with rational construction periods. It is only possible to select a few key projects, mainly the energy, transportation and communications, light, textile, building materials and other projects urgently needed to be strengthened, and ensure their quick completion according to rational construction periods by providing enough investment and materials, setting definite time limits, maintaining continuity of construction, and practicing division of labor with individual responsibility and concerted efforts by the people concerned.

Doing a good job in the preliminary work of construction projects is one of the keys to shortening construction time. Judging from the entire process of a construction project, the time for foundation work, installation, adjustment and testing, that is, the effective time limit of construction, should not be very long. One important reason for prolonged construction periods in the past lay in our failure to do a good job in preliminary work. In the past, because preliminary work was neglected, many projects, begun without feasibility studies, were rashly decided upon and hastily commenced. As a result, owing to lack of clear information on resources or geological conditions, or because of technological difficulties, plans were changed again and again, designs had to be redrawn, and it was impossible to guarantee completion within specified time limits. The planned construction time of some projects was 3-4 years, but because of the time when work was stopped for lack of materials, or done over again because plans were changed again and again, or because trial production took longer, the actual construction time was much longer. To solve this problem, leading organs, particularly leaders, should set an example. Individuals should not sign papers, decide on projects and rashly make deals. Everything must be done according to capital construction procedures. Leading organs, too, should establish an economic responsibility system. When they make wrong decisions, the leading organs, too, should bear the economic responsibilities. Without sufficient and solid preparatory work a project should not be included in annual construction plans, and certainly not be put under construction.

Second, the phenomenon of negligent management during construction has to be changed. For many years, a few trades had no set time limits for construction projects, and changed the planned time limits at will. Although some of them had set definite time limits for the completion of projects and their going into production, they were merely formalities because of the trades' dilatory work style and implementation of ineffective measures. They failed to complete work, failed to report the completion of work, failed to utilize completed works even after stalling for a long time and lived off construction for a long time. Some of them have let these matters drift without making any criticism or correction. In order to strengthen management during construction, it is necessary to establish an economic responsibility system. Construction projects, which have been approved and are included in state plans, should be contracted out with full responsibility for completion according to the approved construction periods, designs and budgets. It is necessary, through the signing of various kinds of economic contracts, to clearly define the economic responsibilities of various parties, so that each unit taking part in the construction will have specific responsibilities in each phase of the project. It is necessary also to carry out examinations and mete out rewards and penalties according to the time limits set in the plans, construction quality, rate of progress, savings and so forth.



In order to shorten the time limits for capital construction, it is also necessary to consolidate the construction enterprises, strengthen the development of the ranks of construction personnel, raise their political qualities, increase their economic returns and raise their prestige in society. Efforts should be made to build the country's construction force into a modern construction force which is ideologically advanced, technically proficient, strictly disciplined, scientifically managed and which works in unity for the four modernizations.

RENMIN RIBAO ON ESTABLISHING CORPORATIONS

HK140548 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Nov 81 p 5

[Article by Li Zhisheng [2621 2535 4141]: "On the Relationship Between Corporations, Centralization and Unification"]

[Text] Forming corporations is a great reform of China's current economic management system. At present, people differ in their understanding of problems concerning corporations, centralization and unification and how to correctly handle the relationships between centralization and unification and between decentralization and independence. This has become the key problem in the establishment of corporations and in resolving the matter of a corporate system.

A corporation is an economic organizational form that has taken shape in capitalist society. One of the major characteristics of a corporation is its centralization and unification. To form a corporation, in a sense, means to achieve centralization and unification. Therefore, in forming corporations (either nationwide or local corporations) there is no point in avoiding the matter of centralization and unification.

Corporations come into being as an inevitable result of the development and expansion of production. When it is necessary to involve many departments and enterprises in the processing of a certain kind of product and its circulation is closely related to production, the produce is endowed with a certain social nature. This kind of social nature requires the establishment of a new organization, above all the existing enterprises involved, to manage them in a unified manner and coordinate each with the other. Thus solution of the problems of production, supply and marketing, funds, materials and technology will be facilitated and the enterprises can, meanwhile, smoothly accomplish their professional restructuring so as to raise their economic effect and reap more economic benefits. Therefore, the establishment of corporations is an outcome in accordance with natural laws, provided the productive force for producing the products is sufficiently developed.

One of the malpractices in the current economic management system of our country is over-centralization and excessive control which does not allow for any flexibility. But one of the important features of corporations is centralization and unification. Therefore, some comrades have put forth the idea that establishing corporations is merely substituting the current system with a new and more highly centralized system. They think that it will result in even more adverse effects than the current one. These ideas are the result of misunderstanding and have two causes: first, quite a few corporations which we established in the past have become another form of administrative organization and have hampered the initiative of enterprises in exercising their leadership over the enterprises management. As a result, when we now again mention the establishment of corporations, people think that we are referring to those administrative organization corporations. Second, they entertain a one-sided understanding of the concept of the corporation in its nature as an enterprise, and worry about the bad effect that the corporations may have on the economic interests of the enterprises under the corporations. In fact, the relationship between the corporations and the state is merely an economic one, and that between the corporations and the enterprises under them is that the corporation is a supplement to the enterprises under it. The corporation merges the enterprises into a single entity and is an organization of management and coordination as well as one for seeking profits.

The enterprises under a corporation cannot have fine conditions for production or development, nor can they raise their economic effect unless, under the unified leadership of the corporation, their division of labor in terms of their professional lines is adjusted, their cooperation in mutual exchange of products and productive capacity is well developed, and their gains are distributed well and in a rational manner.

We must be aware that a corporation, as a joint economic entity, should not only coordinate the use value of products, but also link the product value with the economic interests of the various enterprises under it. Therefore, the corporation should adhere to the principle of rational distribution of gains. If one wants the corporation to have vitality, one should rationally distribute the gains among the enterprises and between the corporation and the enterprises. For example, one should harmonize its internal cooperative relationships, coordinate the prices for internal transactions, the proportion of retained profits, the internal mutual borrowing of development funds, and so on. Only by so doing can the corporation exercise effective management of its enterprises so as to achieve our expected goal.

In my opinion, the malpractice in our current economic management system does not lie in its centralization and unification, but in its "over" centralization and "over" unification. Overcentralization and overunification means that the basic economic organizations have too little or no independence. This results in the rigidity of our economy and this is why this system should be reformed. However, the reform of the system does not mean that the indispensable and proper centralization and unification should be discarded. On the contrary, in a sense, the reform of the system is precisely aimed at setting up a system of indispensable and proper centralization and unity. Centralization and unification and decentralization and independence are two aspects of one problem. Proper centralization and unification, seen from another angle, is precisely proper decentralization and independence. The problem of centralization and unification and decentralization and independence is, in essence, the problem of the centralization and decentralization of power. Centralizing power means the centralization of leadership, which is the prerequisite condition for giving play to the superiority of modern large-scale production by forming corporations. Decentralizing power means the decentralization of administration and management. Only by so doing can the initiative, motivation and flexibility of its enterprises and its subordinate corporations be brought into play. Neither centralization and unification nor decentralization and independence can be overemphasized at the expense of the other. If our reform of the system results in a substitution of overcentralization and overunification by overdecentralization and overindependence, our economy will become chaotic -- an evil result just as serious as the situation before the reform.

The idea of reforming the economic management system and of establishing corporations was put forth as far back as the early 1960's. At that time, the CCP Central Committee decided to establish on a trial basis some trusts, 23 of which were set up during the period from the latter half of 1964 to the first half of 1966. Of these, 9 were of a nationwide scale, 3 were regional and 11 were provincial or municipal ones. These trusts were formed on the basis of professions. They were economic organizations of a professional nature that clearly differed from the former method of division of management of industry by departments, sub-departments and bureaus in three respects: 1) A certain professional line was put under the unified leadership of a trust instead of the joint leadership of various departments at various levels. 2) The past practice of scattered management with every factory or mine as an independent accounting unit was changed and all the enterprises of the same professional line were organized into a unified economic organization and the trust was treated as a unified accounting entity. (Some trusts even unified all their purchases of materials and the marketing of their products). 3) The economic organizational form of trusts were substituted for the administrative management of departments, subdepartments and bureaus.

Remarkable results were achieved by the trial establishment of trusts. It facilitated the rational readjustment of the enterprises throughout the professional lines in accordance with the requirements of the strategic planning of the whole country and the principle of professional coordination. It enabled us to tap the potential and allocate all the labor, material and financial resources of an entire professional line so as to bring about greater economic effect. It made it possible to concentrate all the technical force of a professional line and to combine scientific research with production so as to enable us to adopt new technology and develop new products more quickly. A trust was only in charge of one professional line, while a department, subdepartment or bureau was in charge of many professional lines. Therefore, a trust had the advantage of doing economic work more meticulously and in launching emulation within a professional line. A trust centralized the management of a large number of upward and external transactions in various factories and mines so that production, supply and marketing were more closely related and so that the transactions in the factories and mines were facilitated, by reducing the number of parties they had to approach. The facts proved that these trial trusts or corporations that were set up at that time achieved better results in a short time and were, in the main, successful.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party Central Committee has put forth the policy of "readjusting, restructuring, reorganizing and upgrading" and has also raised the question of organizing corporations in the course of reforming the system. Organizing corporations is a good method for destroying the system of "departmental ownership" and "regional ownership" and for raising the economic effect. We must have a correct understanding of the relationships between corporations, centralization and unification, unite our thinking and make concerted action to do a good job in organizing corporations.

#### CHINA DAILY REPORTS ON ENERGY PROBLEMS

HK150539 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 15 Nov 81 p 1

[Report: "Better Use of Energy Vital to Readjustment"]

[Text] Energy conservation is vital to the nation's economic readjustment, for although China ranks fourth in the world in energy production, inefficient use has caused a serious shortage, the State Economic Commission's energy bureau said recently.

China's energy production -- equivalent to 620 million tons of coal last year -- has not met the needs of the developing national economy, the bureau said.

The chief causes are the industrial sector's high consumption of energy, coupled with low efficiency, poor administration, and backward equipment and technology, the bureau said.

The most immediate task is to mobilize workers in industrial departments to meet energy conservation goals for this year, as industrial and communications sectors account for more than 70 percent of the country's energy consumption.

The nation's industrial furnaces consume more than 100 million tons of coal, with a heat efficiency ranging from five to 30 percent, half that of other countries. The efficiency of motor, blower, pump, and other appliances is five to 15 percent lower than that of their counterparts in other countries.

#### Restructure

Heavy industry now consumes five times as much energy as light industry per 100 million yuan worth of output. If the proportion of light industry increases by one percent, four to five million tons of coal would be saved. If the amount of pig iron consumed in making a ton of steel is reduced by one percent, then 400 to 500 thousand tons of coal can be saved.

By the same token, the bureau said, the nation's 200,000 industrial boilers consume 200 million tons of coal each year. If they raise their heat efficiency by one tenth, they can save as much as 20 million tons of coal.



There is also room for improvement in the administration of energy resources, the bureau said. Large amounts of combustible gases and residual heat or steam are let off unused because of poor management. Recent investigations of specific cases reveal that the utility rate of energy can be greatly increased only if administrative work is strengthened and existing equipment undergoes minor change or reform, the bureau said.

When the economic responsibility system is introduced into industrial enterprises, energy conservation must be included, the bureau said. In the immediate future, a general inspection of the energy consumption levels must be made, metres and instruments installed, and proper quotas for consumption issued.

In the first half of this year, industrial and communications sectors consumed 14.6 million tons less coal than in the corresponding period last year. This was a seven per cent decrease, and fulfilled 61 per cent of this year's energy conservation quota, the bureau said.

In 1980, the total value of industrial output increased by 8.7 per cent over that of 1979, while the total amount of energy consumed only rose 0.93 per cent. Consumption of energy for every 100 million yuan worth of industrial output was 7.2 per cent lower than that of 1979.

#### SHANGHAI UNIVERSITY WANTS EXCHANGES WITH TAIWAN

HK140652 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Nov 81 p 3

[Report: "Shanghai Jiaotong University Proposes Academic and Other Exchanges With Schools of Higher Learning in Taiwan"]

[Text] Recently, the vice chairman of the academic affairs committee of the Shanghai Jiaotong University, Comrade Deng Xuchu, at a forum held by alumni of the university, put forth on behalf of the school, four proposals to Hsinchu Jiaotong University and other schools of higher learning in Taiwan for the launching of academic exchange activities:

1. The Hsinchu Jiaotong University and other schools of higher learning in Taiwan are welcome to send professors and scholars to the Shanghai Jiaotong University on visits, on inspection tours and to give lectures. The Shanghai university will provide all necessary facilities.
2. The Hsinchu Jiaotong University and other schools of higher learning in Taiwan are welcome to send delegates to take part in any of the following: the mini-international academic discussion meeting soon to be organized by Shanghai Jiaotong University; an academic discussion meeting entitled "The Operational Procedure for Heat Engines" to be held this December; or an academic discussion meeting entitled "Mechanical Impedance, Model Analysis and Identification" to be held next May.
3. Student sports delegations, student philharmonic orchestras and art lovers from the Hsinchu Jiaotong University and other schools of higher learning in Taiwan are welcome to visit the Shanghai Jiaotong University.
4. If invited by the Taiwan Hsinchu Jiaotong University, the Shanghai Jiaotong University will be pleased to send professors and scholars to Taiwan on visits or to give lectures; to send basketball teams, swim teams and student philharmonic orchestras to give performances or to send art teachers to organize art exhibitions.

COOPERATION WITH TAIWAN SCIENTISTS URGED

HK130548 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Guo Jinru [6753 6855 1172] of the Soil and Fertilizer Institute Under the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences: "Scientists on the Mainland and Taiwan Should Join Hands in Raising the Scientific Level of the Chinese Nation"]

[Text] In Taiwan the weather is like that in my home province, Guangxi: tropical and sub-tropical; Guangxi is the "granary" and "sugar center" of our motherland and also an important center of tropical and subtropical industrial crops and forests. The soil in Taiwan, like that in Guangxi, my home province, is mostly acid in nature. My father, Guo Chengen was a student and assistant to Director Ding Ying. Many of my father's students at Zhongshan University and Guangxi University, where he was a teacher for some time, are now working in Taiwan. I have a deep personal interest in the research on Taiwan's soil and the application of fertilizer there.

This year, I published a thesis entitled "Taiwan's Soil and Fertilizer" in the journal SHEJIE NONGYE [WORLD AGRICULTURE] and gave a paper at the "national fertilizer symposium," both of which were favorably received. Facts have shown us that scientists on the mainland and in Taiwan in the soil and fertilizer circle have a common language and are willing to exchange experiences and learn from each other so as to jointly raise the scientific and cultural levels of the Chinese nation. The soil and fertilizer scientists on the mainland of our motherland have shown great concern in, and are pleased at, every scientific achievement made by the soil and fertilizer scientists in Taiwan. For example, they regarded highly the method of analyzing the phosphorous content of soil and the quality of the phosphorous content of soil worked out by Professor Chang Shou-ching in Taiwan and the other research achievements results he achieved in Southeast Asia, the U.S.A. and other countries. The scientific methods in the application of fertilizer, such as the increased application of phosphate and potash fertilizer, the restoration of the application of organic manure and green manure, the combined application of organic manure and fertilizer and the combined application of nitrogenous, phosphate and potash fertilizer, which are being popularized by the soil and fertilizer scientists in Taiwan, are worthy of our study and reference.

May the agricultural scientific research workers on the mainland and in Taiwan cooperate shoulder to shoulder and strive to raise our nation's scientific and cultural levels.

TAIWAN STRAIT SEPARATES FATHER, DAUGHTER

HK130406 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Fei Zhou [7378 5297]: "Wang Sheng and His Daughter Look at Each Other Across Jinmen and Xiamen"]

[Text] On 9 September to 11 September, or on the eve of the mid-autumn festival, General Wang Sheng, director of the KMT General Political Warfare Department, accompanied "Defense Minister" Kao Kuei-yuan to make an inspection tour of defenses on Jinmen and to "bring greetings and gifts to the troops." By coincidence, his legitimate daughter Wang Hua was at the same time visiting Xiamen with a group of young people with relatives in Taiwan. They traveled all the way from Jiangxi to Xiamen, which is separated only by a short stretch of water from Taiwan and Jinmen, but she could only look across the sea at the other side and pine for her father.

Wang Hua is the legitimate daughter of Wang Sheng and his lawful wife. When Wang Sheng left them, she was still a child. Now, she is 39 years old and happily married and has become a mother. On the afternoon of 10 September, Wang Hua went with her cousin Wang Xiaoqing and her niece Zhang to a forward position on Xiamen. They stood beside a jequirity bean bush and gazed across the sea. They could make out the peaks and trees on Jinmen and the other islands. With the help of binoculars, she could vaguely see the shape of a lone figure. She softly called the name of her father and could not hold back the tears flowing down her cheeks.

At the time Wang Hua and her cousin were looking at Jinmen from the forward position on Xiamen, Wang Sheng was also standing on the shore of Guningtou, a forward position on Jinmen. Both father and daughter looked at each other across the sea which separated them like an impassable chasm! At that particular time and place, what was the emotion of Wang Sheng on the other side of the strait? Could he see the anguish of his legitimate daughter or hear her call?

The places where Wang Sheng and his daughter stood looking across the sea were only 3,000 to 4,000 meters apart. Actually the desire of the father and daughter to see each other could be fulfilled in less than an hour. However, because of the manmade barrier, they could only look across the sea at each other. People who are separated like Wang Sheng and his daughter and "who long to see each other but are so near yet so far apart" number in the thousands! Who is without parents or elder relatives and who is without a wife and children? These are Chinese people living on the land reclaimed and won by our ancestors. Why is it that they cannot be reunited with their own flesh and blood! Wang Hua said: "The fact that kinsfolk so near still cannot be reunited is indeed a human tragedy!"

#### XIAO KE INSPECTS, SPEAKS AT NANCHANG ARMY SCHOOL

OW140129 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Comrade Xiao Ke, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, vice minister of national defense and commandant and first political commissar of the PLA Military Academy, recently paid a visit to the Nanchang army school. He inspected the school's military and political education, training grounds, specialized training facilities for various services and arms and audio-visual education facilities; examined the barracks, mess hall and sanitary condition of the students; and had lunch with students of six detachments [dui 7130].

On the afternoon of 10 November Comrade Xiao Ke gave a speech to all the students and cadres of the school, stressing the importance and urgency of running the military academies and schools well. He said well-run military academies and schools are the foundation for building a modern, regular revolutionary army. In order to have a good army we must have good military schools. The schools are bases for training cadres. Trained cadres should be good in thinking, and work style, professionally competent and physically fit. They should be good at leading troops, using military forces and conducting military operations. This calls for the cadres and students in our schools to grasp more scientific and general knowledge.

He called on military and political instructors to make conscientious efforts to improve teaching methods in order to achieve shorter training periods and higher efficiency.

Comrade Xiao Ke pointed out that military schools must not forget the army's glorious traditions and fine work style. From millet and rifles, our PLA has developed through hard struggle and plain living. We should carry forward the good tradition of hard struggle and plain living. Our cadres, fighters and students should always bear in mind that they are soldiers who have come from among the common people; should identify themselves with the masses and strengthen unity between the army and the people. This, too, means fighting strength.



We also should carry forward the good work style of seeking truth from facts. Students should be trained to be faithful and honest, display a serious and down-to-earth way of thinking and work style, be loyal to the party, ardently love the motherland and be polite toward comrades.

Comrade Xiao Ke urged the students to study diligently and train hard and become useful persons by studying on their own. He said with emphasis: young students must make strict demands on themselves and work hard with determination. They should strive to do better than we of the older generation. We old comrades will be proud of them, happy and relieved.

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES HONGQI TABLE OF CONTENTS

HK160836 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Nov 81 p 7

[Table of contents of Hongqi No 22, 1981]

[Text] HONGQI editorial department article: "Dispel Misunderstanding and Strengthen Unity"

Article by Xiao Hua: "Enhance Party Spirit and Straighten Out Party Work Style"

Article by Wei Jianlin: "'Letting a Hundred Flowers Blossom and a Hundred Schools of Thought Contend' Is the Policy for Developing Socialist Science and Culture"

Article by Li Buyun and Zhou Yuanqing: "Law and Freedom"

Article by Shen Yue: "Some Questions About Giving Full Scope to Liaoning's Favorable Conditions in Heavy Industry"

Article by Xiao Peng: "Develop Freshwater Breeding and Bring About a Prosperous Rural Economy"

Article by Li Zhenxia: "History and Coordinated Action -- On Reading Engels' Letter to J. Bloch"

Article by Yin Chengshan: "How Should Deviations on the Question of Leaders in the International Communist Movement Be Understood and What Are Their Negative Impact on our Party?"

Article by Niu Xinfang: "Why Should We Oppose the Personality Cult and at the Same Time Safeguard the Prestige of the Leaders?"

Article by Dai Lunzhang: "Struggle by the Developing Countries for a New International Economic Order"

Article by Xu Guanren, Hou Xueyu, Shi Shan, Wang Kehai and Yang Tingxiu: "Modern Science and Technology and Agricultural Modernization"

Article by Huarong County CCP Committee, Hunan: "Agricultural Production Responsibility System and Scientific Farming"

PROCURATORATES PROSECUTE TAX EVASION CASES

OW150043 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1243 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, 14 Nov (XINHUA) -- According to ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO [0022 0948 3127 0455 1032], people's procuratorates at various levels throughout the country have made efforts to maintain economic order and ensure the progress of economic readjustment by vigorously supporting and coordinating with tax offices in examining and sorting out cases of tax evasion and delinquent tax payments. According to statistics, it was discovered through investigation that tax evasion and delinquent tax payments throughout the country had totaled more than 1.1 billion yuan, more than 800 million yuan of which had been paid retroactively by the end of September.



Before the general taxation bureau of the Ministry of Finance issued the "circular on examination and sorting out of tax evasions and delinquent tax payments" throughout the country in last May, the Supreme People's Procuratorate issued a circular calling for procuratorial organs at all levels to pay attention to this work. On 13 July, the Ministry of Finance held a national telephone conference on checking up on tax evasion and delinquent tax payments. At the conference, Deputy Chief Procurator Xi Zhanyuan made a speech, calling on people's procuratorates at all levels throughout the country to vigorously investigate and handle cases of evading taxes and refusing to pay taxes and to support and coordinate with tax offices in conscientiously performing the work of investigating such cases.

According to statistics, by the end of September, people's procuratorates at various levels throughout the country had accepted 661 cases of evading taxes or refusing to pay taxes and had placed 175 such cases involving 216 persons on file for investigation and prosecution. Also by the end of September, they had finished 113 such cases involving 138 persons. Forty-five cases involving 51 persons had been prosecuted, and 33 defendants of 27 cases had been pronounced guilty by the court.

In handling such cases, procuratorial organs at various levels have paid attention to grasping typical cases, strengthening propaganda and education on the legal system and achieving better results, thus reducing the state's losses from tax evasion and refusal to pay taxes.

#### CONFERENCE CALLS FOR FOREIGN TRADE EXPANSION

OW140525 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1525 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, 13 Nov (XINHUA) -- The national foreign trade planning conference, which ended in Beijing today, called on foreign trade departments at all levels to emancipate their minds, unfetter their hands and feet and conscientiously implement the foreign trade principles and policies laid down by the party Central Committee so that foreign trade will develop more rapidly.

Delegates from foreign trade departments in all parts of the country conscientiously studied and discussed the opinions of the central leading comrades on developing economic and trade relations with foreign countries. They came to understand that in economic work we have two kinds of forces and two kinds of resources available. Of the two kinds of forces, we should rely mainly on our own forces while striving to obtain foreign assistance as a supplement to our own efforts. Of the two kinds of resources, we should make full use of domestic resources but not ignore foreign resources. We should learn two sets of skills simultaneously: improving our skills to work at home and at the same time knowing how to develop economic and trade exchanges with foreign countries.

The conference called on workers and staff members of foreign trade departments to view development of foreign trade strategically, learn to do business with foreign countries under the new situation, make full use of the role of international markets, open up all avenues, accelerate the development of exchanges with foreign countries and make positive contributions to the readjustment of the national economy and four modernizations program.

Delegates to the conference noted that owing to the hard work of foreign trade workers and staff members throughout the country and the joint efforts of various departments and localities, our country's foreign trade situation is very good this year. It is estimated that this year's export and purchase plans will be overfulfilled. Major import commodities required by the state to support industrial and agricultural production and development, such as grain, cotton, chemical fiber raw materials, granulated sugar, chemical fertilizers, industrial chemicals, timber, steel products, nonferrous metals, complete sets of equipment and single units of machinery and so forth, will be delivered on time. Foreign trade financial plans have been carried out quite well and economic accounting has been strengthened somewhat.

The conference specifically studied and drafted plans on foreign trade procurement, transfers and exports for 1982 and discussed relevant policies and measures for fulfilling the various plans. The main items are:

- to vigorously develop production of commodities that sell well in international markets, develop a number of special export commodity-producing plants, workshops and bases in the coastal provinces and cities, vigorously develop businesses to "feed exports with imports" and provide the important material foundation for developing exports;
- to step up marketing efforts and actively go out and do business in international markets;
- to vigorously improve foreign trade administration and management, strengthen economic accounting, increase economic returns and, particularly, raise the fulfillment rate of export contracts;
- and to continue the structural reform of foreign trade, bring the initiative of all concerned into play by implementing the principles of unified leadership, differentiated administration and separate management and uphold the principle of taking a unified international stance and safeguarding the overall interests of the state.

Moreover, it is necessary to really improve the management style of foreign trade departments, get rid of the habits and airs of bureaucratic traders and foster a new attitude of service.

#### New Factories Planned

OW141303 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 14 (XINHUA) -- A decision to establish new factories and bases in China's coastal areas for export commodities production was made at a three-week meeting held to work out plans for China's foreign trade that closed here today.

The new factories, mainly in Shanghai, Tianjin, and Guangdong, Shandong, Liaoning and Jiangsu Provinces, will produce textiles and other light industrial products and undertake to process materials imported from abroad in an effort to increase the nation's foreign trade volume. The sites have generally better communications, and higher technical and managerial levels than the rest of the country. They also decided to establish centers to produce agricultural and side-line products for export.

A long-term program was evolved at the meeting to increase the total output value of export commodities turned out by these factories and bases at an average annual rate of 7.8 percent between 1981 and 1985.

On such production bases, industrial, agricultural and foreign trade administrations will be integrated in order to streamline the export effort and develop markets.

Certificates, citations and bonuses will be granted to high-quality, high-productivity enterprises by Foreign Trade Ministry and departments administering the new effort to encourage production. Favorable terms will be granted on loans, pricing, taxation and credit, and local foreign trade departments will have decision-making power in production and planning.

They also decided to strengthen, streamline and readjust existing bases and factories, expanding some and either reducing or closing others. They also hoped for improvement of variety and quality of such items as pigs, cattle, chicken, rabbits, goat skin, minks, and oranges. Equipment is to be provided to the new enterprises for refrigeration, processing, storing, transportation, drying and packing and other equipment upgraded.

The delegates said the new industries were important for the expansion of goods, stabilizing supplies and balancing delivery.

STATE COUNCIL'S FINANCE-TRADE GROUP MEETS

OW141347 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] The State Council finance and trade group recently held a discussion meeting in Zhengzhou on ideological and political work on the finance and trade front in some provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. It was pointed out at the meeting that the urgent task of the finance and trade departments at present is to effectively strengthen ideological and political work and resolutely change the state of lax and weak leadership.

The meeting was attended by responsible comrades of finance and trade departments from Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, Shaanxi, Gansu, Yunnan, Guangdong, Guangxi and Henan.

The meeting held that the main orientation of the ranks of finance and trade workers is good. Judging by its current state, however, ideological and political work in finance and trade departments throughout the country is still weak. In some places and enterprises, no one is in charge of or cares about ideological and political work. No one has the courage to wage a struggle boldly against words and deeds that run counter to the four fundamental principles or bravely step forward to criticize and resist unhealthy trends and evil practices. This state of affairs must be changed quickly.

The meeting held: proceeding from the present ideological state of cadres, workers and staff members of finance and trade departments, special attention should be paid to the following tasks:

1. It is necessary to pay attention to building up the leading bodies at various levels.
2. It is necessary to conduct education among the workers and staff members on the general policy of developing the economy and ensuring supplies, education on serving industrial and agricultural production and serving the people's livelihood and education on the political approach, production approach and mass approach, while implementing the responsibility system, reorganizing enterprises and putting them under democratic management.
3. It is necessary to strengthen education on observing discipline and law and opposing corruption and resolutely check activities that violate the law and discipline and unhealthy trends in finance and trade departments.
4. It is necessary to launch in-depth "five stresses" and "four beauties" activities and conduct education on socialist spiritual civilization, linking the education with improving service attitude and quality.
5. It is necessary to pay attention to and strengthen ideological education for young workers and staff members so that they will become competent successors to finance and trade undertakings, who have lofty ideals and high aspirations and are both Red and expert.
6. It is necessary to strengthen training of cadres, workers and staff members.

WORK IN EARTHQUAKE PREDICTION DETAILED

OW150258 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- A network of 48 wells for earthquake prediction has recently been completed in the 80,000-square-kilometer Beijing-Tianjin-Tangshan region, according to Wang Chengmin, associate research professor at the State Seismological Bureau and specialist in underground water and gas.

This is the region that, in 1976, suffered the largest and most destructive earthquake in China in many decades, killing nearly a quarter of a million people.



The wells, ranging in depth between 300 meters and 3,200 meters in the fault zone in the area, were constructed mostly from out-of-date and disused oil and gas wells. They were built in accordance with a meeting of the bureau in Beijing in April 1979. Experts have examined the wells and pronounced them satisfactory for earthquake observation.

Earthquake prediction is a fledgling science, which the Chinese scientists have been working for years to establish. The levels of groundwater and its temperature and chemical composition are carefully monitored, and information transmitted to seismic research centers by specially trained personnel. The 1975 Haicheng quake in Liaoning Province and the two 1976 quakes that occurred in Songpan in Sichuan Province and Longling in Yunnan Province, were predicted with the help of data gathered from monitoring centers.

He said the level of well water, prior to a quake, usually rises or falls, sometimes so rapidly the wells either overflow or empty entirely. The temperature increases as the density of gases such as hydrogen and particularly radon increase, and the levels of fluorine, chlorine and calcium grow.

In time, Wang Chengmin said, the bureau's seismologists hope to gather enough data to ensure accurate predictions. Before the Beijing-Tianjin-Tangshan well network, another 57-well observatory was established in 1980 in the Jiangsu-Shandong-Henan-Anhui area. A newer system is now under construction in western Sichuan and western Yunnan, the most quake-prone area in the nation. By the end of 1985, the bureau hopes to have more than 300 observation wells throughout the major quake areas of China.

#### XI ZHONGXUN, OTHERS VISIT PAINTING EXHIBITION

OW151222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA) -- Xi Zhongxun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, was obviously pleased today when he saw the national exhibition of traditional Chinese painting featuring 237 living painters, about one third of whom are young artists already of some influence.

The youngest artist is 25. Xi Zhongxun, 68, said he was "really glad" to see the rise of a young generation "to carry on" the art. When he learned that young painters' works shown together with the tutor's, he said, "there is great hope for our art."

Opened in celebration of the inauguration of the Chinese Academy of Traditional Painting, the exhibition closed here today with a record of 32,000 visitors in two weeks.

Vice-Premiers Wan Li and Yao Yilin were also present.

The government leaders showed interest in the works done by Taiwan and Hong Kong painters on exhibit; Xi Zhongxun expressed his wish "to see more such interflows between artists on the mainland and Taiwan." "The Taiwan painters can come and paint here or send their works back," he said; "our painters may go to Taiwan, too. They should join effort in developing the Chinese art of painting."

#### VARIOUS CITIES MARK SUN YAT-SEN'S BIRTHDAY

OW131401 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1810 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, 12 Nov (XINHUA) -- People from all walks of life held ceremonies separately in Shanghai, Nanjing, Guangzhou, Wuhan and other places on 12 November to commemorate Dr Sun Yat-sen's 115th birthday.



In Shanghai people from all walks of life held a ceremony at Sun Yat-sen's former residence on 12 November. Representing separately the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal people's government, the municipal CPPCC committee, the United Front Work Department of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang and the China Welfare Institute, Liu Jingji, Zhao Zukang, Feng Depei, Jing Renqiu, Xu Yifang and Shen Guizhen laid baskets of flowers before the portrait of Dr Sun Yat-sen. Dai Chenggong, a relative of Dr Sun Yat-sen, and Quan Ruzhen, wife of Mr Qin Zhen, also placed baskets of flowers before the portrait. After the ceremony, people from all walks of life paid a visit to Sun Yat-sen's former residence.

Participating in the commemoration were Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee; Zhao Xingzhi, secretary of the municipal party committee; Zhang Chengzhong, Su Buqing and Zhou Gucheng, vice chairmen of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; Song Richang, Tan Jiazhen, Liu Liangmo, Wang Zhizhong, Yang Xuanwu and Xu Wensi, vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC committee; and Huang Dingchen, chairmen of the China Zhi Gong Dang Central Committee, who was staying in Shanghai.

Also taking part in the commemoration were responsible persons of all departments concerned and all democratic parties and related personages in Shanghai, including Zhang Suping, Li Guang, Fan Zhengfu, Yan Zheng, Yang Shuming, Liu Renshou, Cai Beihua, Jiang Hua, Wu Hexuan, Ruan Xuanwu, Xu Guomao, Shi Shuo, Ding Richu, Zhao Chaogou, Shou Jinwen, Chen Mingshan, Jin Xuecheng, Li Chucai, Chen Zhi, Hong Mingsheng, Dong Yinchu, Ye Hongbao, Wang Guanchang, Wan Xue Yuan, Guo Zhaolie, Lin Chaoquan, Guo Bingkuan, Chen Zonglie, Song Ruike, Zhao Yixue, Tian Huan, Zhang Yichun, Zhou Bin, Liang Lieya, Xia Dacai, Dai Lanfu, Li Ganju, Wang Yanhua, Tang Yunhong, Zhang Nianchi, Shi Zhongda, Xu Xihui and Ye Yuan.

People from all walks of life in Jiangsu and Nanjing municipality went to the Sun Yat-sen mausoleum on 12 November to hold a ceremony to pay homage. The Jiangsu provincial and Nanjing municipal people's governments, the Jiangsu Provincial and Nanjing Municipal CPPCC Committee, the United Front Work Departments of the Jiangsu Provincial and Nanjing Municipal Committees of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang separately laid baskets of flowers before the sitting statue of Dr Sun Yat-sen.

Paying homage at the mausoleum were Han Peixin, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee; He Binghao and Liu Shuxun, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress standing committee; Wu Yifang, Wang Bingshi and Yang Tingbao, vice governors of the provincial government; Huang Chaotian, Chen Yusheng, Ding Guangxun, Zhang Jingli, Liu Lieren, Deng Haoming and Gao Haoming and Gao Juefu, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; Wang Jingqun, Li Zhao and Zhang Chenhuan, vice chairmen of the Nanjing Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; and Fang Zhen, vice mayor of Nanjing municipality.

Also paying homage at the mausoleum were responsible persons of departments concerned Zhou Aimin, Fan Cunzhong, Shi Zhongqi, Liang Shangren, Wang Yanqing, Zhang Shiming, Si Luolu, Cai Weigeng, Jiang Zhonglu, Lu Xunru, Yan Tingchang, Zhang Yiyuan, Xu Xiangqi, Wang Danian, Ma Zhuoran, Ding Yichen, Han Hongzhi, Xia Bengying and Xiao Xuwu; and related personages Zhang Yuzhe, Cheng Xuansheng, Huang Lixing, Liu Guangluo, Ye Jiequan, Cheng Bingwen, Wu Xuelin, Wang Zhi, Xu Ao, Yan Shoumin, Zhou Lisan, Yu Qixiang, Cai Quiming, Qi Guoyan, Chen Minzhi, Wu Zhen, Xiao Pingbo, Hu Min, Si Xiaonan, Guan Zhongwei, Shi Xianzhang, Han Wenzao, Wu Yijing, Wu Heyun, Chen Yiding, Li Jiusi, Zhang Wenxin, Wu Jianxin, Cao Chu, Chen Qifu, Wen Guanghan, Meng Xianzun, Hou Minggao, Mei Hanzhang, Jin Mingsheng, Qiu Xingxiang, Liang Baihao, Liu Lantang, Chen Shouyi, Tang Yansheng, Cui Xianwen, Kong Dexi, Kang Yongren, Zhang Pengshou, Chen Yikang, Jin Guangcan, Cheng Shuhua, Xu Tongqing, Gong Xinhan, Li Jingtang, Wang Hao, Bi Qun, Zhang Shixiong, Zhou Yafeng, Fang Minglu, Chen Zongbao, Jia Yinghua, Deng Jiangzhong, Li Hesheng, Luo Daoshan, Luo Hengyu, Zhao Shoushan, Qian Huimin, Fan Liang, Xie Congzhou, Cai Haijin, Shi Chaohui, Zhang Wen, Chen Xuyun and others.

People from all walks of life in Guangdong and Guangzhou municipality held a ceremony at the Sun Yat-sen memorial hall in Guangzhou on 12 November. The Guangdong Provincial and Guangzhou Municipal People's Congress Standing Committees, the Guangdong provincial and Guangzhou municipal people's governments, the Guangdong Provincial and Guangzhou Municipal CPPCC Committees, the United Front Work Departments of the Guangdong Provincial and Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committees and the Guangdong Provincial and Guangzhou Municipal Committees of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang separately placed baskets of flowers before the statue of Dr Sun Yat-sen.

Attending the commemorative ceremony were Li Jianzhen, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Ou Mengjue, Zhong Ming, Yi Meihou, Huang Youmou, Luo Ming, Liang Guang, Yun Guangying and Luo Xiongcai, vice chairmen of the Guangdong Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Li Jiannan, Huang Jingbo, Fan Xixian and Liang Weilin, vice governors of Guangdong; Luo Fanqun, Wu Zhongxi, Zhou Zhifei, Tan Tiandu, Luo Jun, Wu Qiang, Liao Siguang, Zeng Tianjie, Guo Qiaoran, Chen Zupei, Chen Yilin, Diao Zhaofen and Zuo Hongtao, vice chairmen of the Guangdong Provincial CPPCC Committee; Xue Yan, secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the Guangzhou Municipal CPPCC Committee; and Fang Wenyu, Sun Luoyi, Liang Ruochen, Luo Peiyuan, Liu Shijie, Rao Weihua, Mei Rixin, Xie Chuang, Lin Keming, Hu Gentian, Liao Fengling, Li Weigang, Kuang Jianlian, Zhang Boquan, Chen Jingwen, Li Jingyang, Zhao Wenyuan, Tan Wei, Sun Qieli, Xu Liang, Zeng Aidi, Kuang Huijun, Fang Shaoyi, He Baosong, Lin Yiyuan, Feng Boheng, Chen Yilin and other responsible persons of departments concerned.

Also attending the commemorative ceremony were delegates to the National People's Congress, the National CPPCC Committee members, noted personages in all fields and Taiwan compatriots, who are in Guangzhou, including Cheng Yiming, Zeng Zhaoke, Zhang Boquan, Li Xingchuan, Liao Zhouxing, Chen Zibin, Zheng Jingying and Cai Tingkai's wife Luo Xiou, totaling more than 200 people. The Guangdong Provincial and Guangzhou Municipal Committees of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang also held a discussion meeting.

More than 800 people from all walks of life in Hubei and Wuhan municipality held a commemorative ceremony in Wuchang on 12 November. The Hubei provincial and Wuhan municipal people's governments, the Hubei Provincial and Wuhan Municipal CPPCC Committees, the United Front Work Departments of the Hubei Provincial and Wuhan Municipal CCP Committees and the Hubei Provincial and Wuhan Municipal Committees of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang laid baskets of flowers separately before the portrait of Dr Sun Yat-sen.

Attending the commemorative ceremony were Li Wei, deputy secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee; Tao Shuzeng, Hu Jingkui and Tang Zhe, vice chairmen of the Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Li Fuquan and Hua Yuqing, vice governors of Hubei; Xie Ziqun, secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee; Lin Yan, vice chairman of the Wuhan Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; Deng Ken and Sun Rongzhang vice mayors of Wuhan municipality; and He Dinghua, Huang Hongru, Sun Yaohua, Xu Jinbiao, Feng Xiuji, Xie Wei, Liang Zhiyan, Xu Juefei, Zhou Yongzeng, Xiao Zuolin, Yu Jintang, Hou Qixin, Wang Jiqing and Cheng Bohua, responsible persons of the Hubei Provincial and Wuhan Municipal CPPCC Committees.

Also attending the ceremony were responsible persons of departments concerned and noted personages Cai Jie, Lu Yaolin, Wang Jiarui, Wang Jun, Zhou Keming, Liu Shuhe, Qian Yuanduo, Yang Chunbo, Sun Jiaqi, He Yuankai, Li Jiayou, He Qinsheng, Wang Xianglin, Yang Sheng, Lin Xianzhang, Li Chengwen, Zhang Weizhi, Jiang Shuisheng, Dai Jianneng, Zhao Houfu, Ma Gongjin, Huang Shirang, Liu Meisheng, Ping Linbo, Wang Yongxian Yu Xuexuan, Wang Fuqian, Mao Yansong, Liu Kaijun, Su Xianqin, Cao Guojun, Li Wujia, Dan Bokun, Yang Baokun, Liang Xijie, Fu Zhiyao, Zhou Yude, Ma Deji, Sun Xinfu, Sha Zhongrui, Chen Maoli and Yan Tiesheng. The veteran revolutionaries of the 1911 revolution Yu Yuzhi, Liu Xintian, Zhao Shimei and Yuan Xuebin were also present at the commemorative ceremony.

ANHUI'S ZHANG JINGFU ATTENDS MILITIA MEETING

OW130121 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] The militia political work meeting sponsored by the Anhui Provincial Military District opened in Hefei on 11 November. More than 220 people attended, including responsible comrades of various military subdistricts and county and municipal people's armed forces departments and cadres with specific duties in the people's armed forces departments. Also attending were Zhang Jingfu, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district; Wang Guangyu, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial people's armed forces committee; and responsible comrades of the provincial military district in Hefei (Wang Feng), (Yin Fuyuan), (Li Shuhe), (Yu Tongzhi) and (Xu Lin).

(Xu Lin), director of the political department of the provincial military district, presided over the 11 November morning session of the meeting, at which Comrade Wang Guangyu spoke. Comrade Wang Guangyu extended warm greetings to the meeting and the attending comrades on behalf of the provincial CCP committee. He said this militia political work meeting called by the provincial military district is important in strengthening militia building under the new situation, overcoming softness, laziness and laxity on the ideological front and promoting the four modernizations. Strengthening militia building under the new situation, Comrade Wang Guangyu added, is a long-term fighting task for the whole party and the entire army. It is an important feature of the four modernizations. We must intensify militia work. Party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership and help the people's armed forces departments solve actual problems. He emphasized that a most fundamental way to make militia work a successes is to strengthen party leadership and intensify political ideological work.

(Li Shuhe), deputy political commissar of the provincial military district, presented a report entitled "Vigorously Intensify Militia Political Work Under the New Situation and Elevate Militia Building in the Whole District to a New Level."

The main task of this meeting is to sum up and exchange experience gained in doing militia political work under the new situation, to unify the thinking of the large numbers of cadres of the people's armed forces departments and militiamen along the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and to foster militia building. This meeting is expected to last for 7 days.

ZHANG JINGFU, OTHERS ATTEND ANHUI CONCERT

OW130221 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Excerpts] A concert "In an Open Country of Hope" was held at the Changjiang theater in Hefei on 11 November. It was sponsored by the song editorial department and song committee of the Chinese Musicians Association, the Anhui chapter of the Chinese Musicians Association and the editorial department of YUETAN. At the end of the concert responsible Comrades Zhang Jingfu, Zhou Zijian, Yan Yumin, Lan Ganting, Yuan Zhen, Hu Kaiming, Yang Weiping and Cheng Rui walked up to the stage and congratulated the vocalists for a successful performance.

ANHUI ISSUES CIRCULAR ON BONUS DISTRIBUTION

OW130933 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] The Anhui provincial people's government recently issued an emergency circular urging all localities and governments to strictly implement the relevant State Council provisions on the control of bonus distribution.



First, the circular reviewed the positive role of rewards work and the major, current problems in this work in Anhui Province. The circular then put forward a four-point guideline for controlling the distribution of bonuses:

1. Seriously implement and strictly enforce the provisions of relevant documents of the State Council, the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial government. Units or individuals must not expand the scope of bonus distribution or increase the number of bonuses to be distributed under any pretexts. Pretexts must not be concocted or fraudulence practiced to squander state funds and property, and planned production targets must not be altered to facilitate bonus distribution. Enterprises operating at a loss or enterprises that have failed to fulfill production and profit plans must not distribute bonuses. No unit may distribute bonuses according to provisions for enterprises given expanded decisionmaking power without the approval of the State Economic Commission and the Ministry of Finance. Departments and units which have successfully implemented the reward system must be commended. The necessary economic sanctions and disciplinary actions must be taken against those who willfully violate the bonus policy and seriously practice fraud.

2. Promote the economic responsibility system. In replacing the bonus system with the piecework wage system, the wage system based on piecework after fulfilling standard production quotas and the flexible wage system, we must see to it that the necessary conditions are ripe and not rush to find a replacement at the expense of economic results. Enterprises that conform to the conditions of relevant provisions can continue their piecework wage system. Enterprises that do not conform to the conditions of relevant provisions must be reorganized. For enterprises that possess the necessary conditions but have not set production at a certain standard level or meet the advanced level of average units, rewards offered for work beyond the production quotas must not exceed 30 percent of workers' and staff's standard wages. After fulfilling standard production quotas, enterprises that have not implemented the piecework system or the wage system based on piecework must not do so for the time being. Enterprises that have adopted the flexible wage system must also be reorganized in light of the above. Under the flexible wage system, rewards offered for work beyond the standard production quotas must not exceed 30 percent of workers' and staff's standard wages.

3. The various governments and competent departments of the various enterprises must pay attention to bonus distribution management, earnestly strengthen leadership over rewards, regard it as a major task and not let things drift. The leaders at various levels must set examples, take the lead in implementing state regulations and the reward policy, and not indiscriminately promise or offer unauthorized bonuses or they will be held responsible. The various labor, planning, economic, finance, banking and trade union departments must carry out inspections and supervision in light of relevant policy decisions. Ideological and political education for workers, staff and masses must be strengthened in order that the overall situation be taken into account. The interests of the state, the collectives and individuals must be taken care of correctly and well. Neighbors' interests must be taken care of and more contributions made to the state. Enterprises' extra bonuses can be used as welfare funds for the collectives.

4. The various administrative offices, municipal and county people's governments and the provincial departments must implement this circular promptly and inspect rewards distributed by their subordinate units. Problems found must be solved promptly.

#### ZHANG JINGFU URGES ANHUI INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

OW131812 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Text] According to a HEFEI WANBAO [HEFEI EVENING PAPER] report, the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee held a report meeting yesterday afternoon at (Jianghuai) theater. Comrade Zhang Jingfu, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered a report at the meeting entitled "Learn From Shanghai and Other Coastal Areas To Further Develop the Industry of Our Province."



Attending the meeting to hear the report were cadres from the provincial department and Hefei municipal organizations. Among them were responsible persons of the province and Hefei municipality, including Zhou Zijian, Wang Guangyu, (Yan Youmin), Yang Weiping, Lan Ganting, Liu Lianmin, Hu Kaiming, (Yuan Zhen), Zheng Rui and (Yang Yongliang).

Comrade Zhang Jingfu's report contained three parts. The first part stated the current situation of industrial and agricultural production in the province. The second part reported on his learning trip to Shanghai. In the third part he relayed to the comrades at the meeting the following eight opinions of the provincial CCP committee aimed at achieving remarkable results next year and making a distinct breakthrough in 3 years in developing our province's industry:

1. It is necessary to enhance understanding, heighten spirit, overcome complacency and departmentalism, and eradicate conservative ideas to fit the new situation.
2. Favorable conditions should be brought into full play. Emphasis should be placed on collective undertakings, on light, textile and handicraft industries, on small and medium-sized projects and on transformation and expansion of existing enterprises. All-out efforts should be made to develop joint projects, including those with foreign countries and with other provinces, those within our province and those between cities and rural areas. The industry of our province should thus be drawn into the orbit of healthy development.
3. The internal structures of industry and agriculture should be readjusted step by step on the basis of getting greater economic results. Reasonable planning should be made as to the acreage planted to different crops with a view toward increasing the output of various cash crops, including cotton and tobacco. Strenuous efforts should be made to improve the quality and increase the varieties and designs of industrial products so as to make them more competitive on the market.
4. It is necessary to carry out flexible policies. While basic requirements for production have been set up, industrial enterprises should be granted greater self-management power. In developing production, everyone's initiative should be brought into play.
5. Efforts should be exerted to further sum up experience in implementing the economic responsibility system and to make the system perfect. The economic responsibility system should be carried out in connection with the work of consolidating enterprises and promoting democratic management. Enterprises should see to it that by implementing this system they will truly achieve the objective of improving their management and obtaining greater economic results.
6. Importance should be attached to competent personnel. Efforts should be devoted to training competent personnel as a form of investment.
7. It is necessary to enliven the economy by giving full play to the role of prices, credit loans and taxes as economic levers.
8. It is necessary to strengthen leadership, make decisions on time and raise work efficiency.

ZHANG JINGFU ADDRESSES ANHUI PARTY MEETING

OW150148 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] The party committee of departments directly under the provincial authority recently held a meeting on party work in these departments.

In the spirit of the party Central Committee's directive that central organs should set an example for the whole country, the meeting was held to further strengthen party building and ideological and political work in the departments directly under the provincial authority and to carry out the provincial party committee's requirement that departments directly under the provincial authority should set an example for the whole province. The meeting called on all leading cadres, Communist Party and CYL members and staff members of the departments directly under the provincial authority to strengthen their revolutionary spirit, to revive and carry forward the party's three great styles of work [integrating theory with practice, forging close ties with the masses and practicing self-criticism] and to strive to build departments directly under the provincial authority into model organizations in the province.

More than 1,200 persons attended the meeting, including members of the party committee of departments directly under the provincial authority, members of the discipline inspection commission of the party committee, secretaries and deputy secretaries of various branches of the party committee [fen dang wei 0433 8093 1201] and responsible comrades of the party organizations of various departments and bureaus. Responsible persons of various departments, commissions and offices directly under the provincial authority and secretaries of the party committees or leading party groups of various departments and bureaus were also present.

Yang Weiping, secretary of the provincial party committee and concurrently first secretary of the party committee of departments directly under the provincial authority, made a report to the meeting. At the closing session of the meeting, Zhang Jingfu, first secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech entitled "Resolutely Respond to the Party Central Committee's Call and Build Departments Directly Under the Provincial Authority Into Model Organizations in the Province."

All standing committee members of the provincial party committee in Hefei attended the meeting.

The meeting held that the question of work style in government offices is also one of the party's work style. To rectify the party's work style and to strengthen people's spirit, the provincial party committee called for departments directly under the provincial authority to set an example for the whole province and to greatly improve the work style in government offices in order to meet the requirements of the four modernizations. This is a militant task for all Communist Party and CYL members and cadres in the departments directly under the provincial authority.

In their discussions, the comrades, while affirming achievements, laid out in light of realities the problems that exist in party and government organizations, such as laxity in organization and discipline, lack of unity, apathy and serious bureaucracy. They studied measures for improvement and suggested that work should be done at every level, starting with the leadership within the party and with concrete matters. The exemplary role of leading comrades is of particular importance. The comrades decided that to produce expected results from the meeting, it is imperative to adopt concrete measures so that discussions will lead to decisions, decisions will be acted on, and actions will produce results.

In his report, Comrade Zhang Jingfu said we must resolutely respond to the party Central Committee's call and make "provincial-level organizations must set an example for the whole province" the militant slogan for all the comrades in provincial-level organizations. We call for efforts to really strengthen political and ideological work in the provincial-level organizations and units, starting with the leadership of the provincial party committee and the leadership of each provincial-level unit, to guarantee that this militant slogan will be carried out.

Comrade Zhang Jingfu said: the provincial party committee calls on you to pay attention to the following from now on:

1. The party committees and leading party groups of provincial-level organizations and units should have a serious discussion on the party Central Committee's call, adopt realistic and practicable measures and find ways and means for implementation.
2. Leading comrades of provincial-level units should personally act to strengthen ideological and political work. They should make at least one situation report or give one party lecture to the workers and staff members of their own units in each quarter of the year. Two weeks out of every 3 months they should go to the grassroots level, conduct investigations and studies and help the grassroots units solve practical problems. They should personally receive visitors and handle letters at least once every month. They should hold heart-to-heart talks with cadres and the masses of their own units, eat in the mess hall, go to the market, take a ride on a bus and -- at least once a month -- take part in productive labor if they are physically able.
3. It is necessary to establish and improve the personal responsibility system for cadres of provincial-level organizations and strengthen the performance evaluation of cadres.
4. Before the spring festival, all provincial-level units should carry out a general examination on the implementation of various rules and regulations governing the work of party and government organizations, particularly the implementation of the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" and regulations concerning arrangements for senior cadres, financial discipline and so forth. When discovered, problems should be solved promptly.
5. Before the end of the year, party organizations at various levels should hold a good organizational activity and call a "meeting of democratic life," conduct serious criticism and self-criticism, overcome the state of weakness and laxity and, at the same time, do a good job in commending advanced party branches and model party members.
6. It is necessary to conscientiously implement the system of weekly sweeping and cleaning and, with this as a breakthrough, do a good job in building a spiritual civilization.
7. As New Year's Day and the spring festival approaches, it is necessary to guard against a number of specific things. Do not spend money in a hurry. Do not buy tobacco and liquor and farm and sideline products through the backdoor. Do not use, wear, or taste anything on a trial basis. In work assignments for college graduates and recruitment of workers, leading cadres concerned and comrades of organization, personnel and public security departments must conscientiously follow regulations and avoid unhealthy tendencies. Leading cadres are not permitted to write or speak in anyone's favor. They should not accept gifts or invitations to dinner parties.

In his report, Comrade Yang Weiping said implementing the party Central Committee's militant call is an important part of party building. To carry out the guidelines of the party Central Committee's instructions and really build the provincial-level organizations into models for the whole province, the vast numbers of party members, leading cadres in particular, must start with themselves and their own units. It is necessary to strengthen party spirit, rectify the party's work style, strengthen unity, conduct criticism and self-criticism, strengthen the party's building organizationally, bring into full play the role of party organizations and party members, effectively strengthen leadership, overcome the state of weakness and laxity, emancipate the mind, heighten our spirits, go all out and do our work well.



NANFANG RIBAO URGES END TO ARMED CLAN FIGHTS

HK140618 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 81 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Resolutely Put a Stop to Armed Clan Fights"]

[Text] Several party members and cadres of the Xiantun brigade, Xiangou commune, Dingan County, planned, organized and directed armed clan fights, causing incidents of serious consequences and arousing much local unrest. These armed clan fights had a very bad influence. The criminals have now been brought to justice in accordance with party discipline and state laws. The dignity of law has thus been upheld. It was very necessary to take timely action in this matter.

Armed clan fights are a reflection of the activity of remnant feudal influences and they were common occurrences in old society. After liberation, with the feudal economic base eliminated and with a large amount of ideological and educational work done by the party, armed clan fights in the countryside almost disappeared in the period before the mid-1960's. But in the 10 years or turmoil, everything, right or wrong, was turned upside down. People were confused ideologically. Therefore, remnants of feudal influences reasserted themselves in certain rural areas. Armed clan fights have, in the past half year, become frequent occurrences in certain areas. Some of them have had serious consequences. Activities, such as compiling genealogies, building ancestral temples, restoring ancestral tombs, organizing clansmen to offer sacrifices to ancestors, setting up clan associations, and so forth, have become quite popular in certain rural areas. This calls for the attention of the leadership at all levels. It should especially be pointed out that some rural cadres, who are Communist Party members, also participate in activities like armed clan fighting and even personally plan, organize and direct such fighting. This cannot be reconciled to party discipline and state laws. Communist Party members must promote the interests of the whole people and serve the largest number of people. If they just take care of the interests of a single family or clan in regard to both ideology and action and if they even commit crimes like provoking armed clan fighting, and so forth, they cannot generally be called Communist Party members. It is hoped that the masses of rural cadres, especially party member cadres, will pay particular attention to this matter. They must strive to rid their minds of the remnant poison of feudal thinking. In no way can they participate in clan activities which benefit a single family or clan.

Clan fights generally arise from arguments about trivial matters. Therefore, the leadership at all levels, and the rural party organizations at all levels in particular, must guard against the causes of disputes among clans in the countryside and take timely preventive measures. They must keep disputes over trivial matters from being exploited by those people representing remnant feudal forces or people with ulterior motives. These contradictions must not be intensified or turned from contradictions among the people into contradictions between the enemy and ourselves. Regarding those areas where armed clan fighting has occurred, we must take a resolute and prudent attitude. The people of the two sides involved in an armed clan fight are both lawbreakers and victims. As far as these people are concerned, the problem is chiefly one of positive education. (Of course, those individuals guilty of serious offenses must be punished according to the law.) Through education, we must see to it that both sides clarify their misunderstandings, get to understand each other, get reunited and share the same will and the same goal in building up the country. But those people who plan, organize and direct armed fights and who are involved in cases of a criminal nature must be brought to justice. We must not be too soft-hearted with them. Only by distinguishing one person from another in this way can we promote unity among the people and promote social peace and order.



INDOCHINESE REFUGEES ARRIVE IN GUANGZHOU 14 NOV

OW142154 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1615 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Text] Guangzhou, 14 Nov (XINHUA) -- Forty-one Indochinese refugees who wish to settle in China arrived in Guangzhou on the afternoon of 14 November by a CAAC airliner from the Thai capital of Bangkok. This group of Indochinese refugees was warmly received upon their arrival in Guangzhou. The department concerned issued cotton-padded clothes, sweat shirts and other items to them. Two of the refugees choose to go and seek refuge with their relatives and friends in Guangdong, and the other 39 will settle on a state farm in Jiangxi.

AUTUMN EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR ENDS 15 NOV

OW151355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 15 Nov 81

[Text] Guangzhou, November 15 (XINHUA) -- China's 1981 autumn export commodities fair closed here today at the Guangzhou foreign trade center. Business people from more than 90 countries and regions visited the fair and 24,000 people took part in trade negotiations.

According to officials at the fair, the volume of export transactions surpassed the 1980 autumn fair and also the 1981 spring fair. Sales of textiles doubled over that of the last autumn fair. Cotton cloth, chemical fiber cloth, embroidered silk garments, polyacrylic blankets and children's clothing were the most popular items. Bicycles and other light industrial products and local handicrafts also recorded good sales. Some native products and farm produce could hardly meet demand, they said. The volume of transactions for some commodities with improved quality, more variety and better packaging also had marked increases.

Transactions for imports included chemicals, dyestuff, polyester textiles, plywood, medical equipment and precision instruments.

DEATH OF HUNAN CPPCC OFFICIAL REPORTED

HK121339 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] According to a HUNAN RIBAO report, Comrade Wen Shizhen, a fine member of the CCP, a proletarian revolutionary fighter who had gone through repeated trials of the revolution and was a vice chairman of the Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee, died of illness in Changsha on 4 November. He was 82.

The memorial meeting for Comrade Wen Shizhen was held in the auditorium of the Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee on the morning of 9 November. The following sent wreaths to the meeting: The national CPPCC; the United Front Work Department of the CCP; the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee; the Standing Committee of the Hunan Provincial People's Congress; the Hunan provincial people's government; the Hunan Military District and the Hunan Provincial CPPCC Committee. Comrades Peng Zhen, Xiao Jingguang, Shuai Mengqi, Zhou Yang, Gao Wenhua and Zhang Jingfu sent either telegrams of condolence or wreaths to the meeting. Wreaths were also sent to the meeting by leading comrades of the Hunan provincial leading organizations of the party, the government and the army and of the Hunan Provincial CPPCC: Mao Zhiyong, Wan Da, Zhou Li, Sun Guozhi, Wang Yanchun, Jiao Linyi, Liu Fusheng, Zhao Chuqi, Wang Zhiguo, Dong Zhiwen and Liu Shihong.

Present at the memorial meeting were 700 people including leading comrades of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the Hunan Provincial People's Congress, the Hunan Provincial CPPCC, the Hunan Military District and relatives and friends of Comrade Wen Shizhen and other relevant people. The memorial meeting was presided over by Comrade Zhou Li and a memorial speech was delivered by Comrade Liu Fusheng.

VICE GOVERNOR ANALYZES HEBEI ECONOMIC SITUATION

HK131603 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Report by HEBEI RIBAO reporter and station reporter]

[Text] On the afternoon of 22 October, the third session of the fifth provincial people's congress held its second general meeting. Yin Zhe, chairman in charge of the daily routine of the presidium, presided over the meeting. The meeting heard a report by Lan Kaiming, vice provincial governor and concurrently chairman of the provincial planning committee, on the implementation of Hebei's 1980 national economic plan and on the arrangements for, and implementation of the 1981 national economic plan. It also heard a report by (Sun Zhiyuan), director of the provincial financial bureau, on the final accounts for 1979 and 1980 and on the 1981 budget and its implementation.

In his report on the implementation of the 1980 national economic plan in our province, Comrade Lan Kaiming said that under the guidance of the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and through the efforts of the people of the whole province, the national economic plan for 1980, which was examined and adopted by the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress in February 1980, was mainly fulfilled. Most of the targets were attained with satisfactory results. In agriculture, despite the serious drought and the subsequent drop in grain output, we were able to break the prolonged state of sluggish agricultural growth because we reaped a bumper harvest of cotton and oil-bearing crops. Total grain output in the province amounted to 30.44 billion jin, a drop of more than 5.1 billion jin compared with 1979. Total cotton output amounted to more than 490 million jin, an increase of over 100 percent. Per-unit area yield amounted to 60 jin, an all-time record. Total output of oil-bearing crops amounted to 903 million jin, an increase of 40.4 percent and an all-time record for our province. The targets for the total output of meat and aquatic products and for afforesting areas were all overfulfilled. In industry, total output value amounted to 21.2 billion yuan, an increase of 3.8 percent over 1979. Of the 94 major products listed in the provincial plan, 75 had either fulfilled or overfulfilled their respective output quotas. Sizeable increases were also achieved in the production of most of the manufactured goods for daily use urgently needed by the people.

Comrade Lan Kaiming said the general ideology guiding the arrangements for our province's 1981 national economic plan is vigorously grasp readjustment, stabilize the economy and press forward in the course of readjustment. On the one hand, we must reduce the scale of capital construction and exercise control over the production of goods in full or excessive supply. Those enterprises which produce low-quality, costly and unwanted goods and which have long remained in the red should be closed, suspended, merged or shifted to other types of production and all expenses should be cut. On the other hand, we must do everything possible to speed up the development of agriculture, light industry, energy industry, domestic and foreign trade, science and technology, culture, education, public health and other undertakings. In agriculture, we must actively develop industrial crops and diversified undertakings while ensuring an increase in grain production. In industry, we must concentrate on speeding up the development of light and textile industries and make positive efforts to readjust the orientation of service and the structure of the product mix of heavy industry, the proportional importance to be attached to the extraction of crude oil and coal, and so on.

Judging from the way the national economic plan was carried out between January and September this year, the general trend of the economy is good. In particular, the situation has developed very rapidly since the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the convocation of the central work conference on Hebei. In agriculture, the economic situation in the rural areas has improved as a result of the further promotion and perfection of the production responsibility system. Despite the prolonged drought over vast areas, our province has reaped a total of 8,435,000,000 jin of summer grain, an increase of 8.7 percent over last year.

After overcoming such disasters as insect pests, our province has also reaped a bumper harvest of the autumn crops. According to preliminary estimates, this year's total grain output is expected to reach 31 billion jin. Actual production may reach or even surpass the planned quota of 32 billion jin. Total cotton output is expected to reach 450 million jin. We may possibly overfulfill the planned quota and attain last year's level. The total output of oil-bearing crops is expected to go well beyond 900 million jin. We may be able to overfulfill the planned quota and set another all-time record. Diversified undertakings have developed rapidly. We can expect to fulfill and overfulfill the targets for afforested areas for total meat output, total agricultural output value and so on. There will also be notable increases in the output of agricultural and sideline products and in commune members' income. We have achieved some successes in industrial production. However, the plan has not been satisfactorily fulfilled. Between January and September, total industrial output value only amounted to 15,242,000,000 yuan, or 70.9 percent of the sum estimated for the whole year, a drop of 3.7 percent compared with the same period last year.

Comrade Lan Kaiming said that since 1980, our province has made certain headway in economic development and has achieved some initial successes in economic readjustment. This is mainly manifested in the following four respects: First, the internal structure of agriculture is beginning to change and the rural economy is improving. Second, the ratio between heavy and light industries has improved somewhat and initial progress has been made in industrial reorganization. Third, the scale of capital construction has been reduced and the direction of investment readjusted. Fourth, business is brisk in the urban and rural markets and the people's livelihood has improved.

In his report, Comrade Lan Kaiming pointed out the existing problems in our province's economic work and analyzed the causes of these problems. He said we have only a little more than 2 months between now and the end of the year. There are still arduous tasks before us. In particular, we are still a long way behind the projected targets for industrial production and revenue. In order to fulfill this year's plan, we must conscientiously implement the guidelines of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the central work conference on Hebei, thoroughly criticize leftist ideas, eliminate the pernicious influence of these ideas, raise our consciousness in carrying out the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and bring economic work into the correct orbit. We must make very possible effort to increase the production of goods in urgent demand and strive to fulfill this year's plan for industrial production.

In his report on the final accounts for 1979 and 1980 and on the 1981 budget and its implementation, Comrade (Sun Zhiyuan), director of the provincial financial bureau, said that at the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress, I delivered a report on the implementation of the 1979 budget. The final accounts are as follows: Revenue totaled 4.287 billion yuan, or 101.7 percent of the sum budgeted for the whole year. Expenditure totaled 3.421 billion yuan, or 88.6 percent of the sum budgeted for the whole year. Revenues and expenditures were balanced, with a little cash surplus. Our province's total revenues for 1980 were estimated at 4.227 billion yuan. Later, because revenue from the north China oilfield were transferred to the state and because agricultural levies on poor teams and disaster-stricken areas were reduced or remitted, the budget was modified to 3.353 billion yuan. After the budget was implemented, total revenues amounted to 3.502 billion yuan, or 104.4 percent of the modified provincial budget. The results of implementation were satisfactory. Comrade (Sun Zhiyuan) said expenditures for 1980 were budgeted at 2.006 billion yuan at the beginning of the year. Later, with additional funds allotted from the state and with the reserve carried over from last year, the sum budgeted was modified to 3.523 billion yuan. In the final accounts, expenditures totaled 2.836 billion yuan, or 80.5 percent of the modified budget, a drop of 17.1 percent in real terms compared with last year.



Comrade (Sun Zhiyuan) said that in 1980, total revenues budgeted by the state for our province were 3.563 billion yuan.

Comrade (Sun Zhiyuan) said that more than 9 months have elapsed since the beginning of 1981. In the first 9 months, our province has made new headway in its economic work. In particular, the situation has developed very rapidly since the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the central work conference on Hebei. The present problem is the slow progress of revenue collection. In the first 9 months we fulfilled only 69.6 percent of this year's task, 5.4 percent, or over 190 million yuan, slower than the average rate of progress. Therefore, it is hoped that all levels and departments will fully understand the importance and urgency of fulfilling this year's budget, recognize the favorable factors for overcoming the difficulties while facing them squarely, build up their confidence and strive to fulfill the financial tasks for this year.

#### HEBEI'S LI ERZHONG PRESENTS GOVERNMENT REPORT

##### Views Economics, Technology

HK130211 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Excerpts] In his government work report, Comrade Li Erzhong put forward the question of further instituting economic responsibility systems. He said the aim of instituting these systems is to overcome the evils of eating out of a big pot and egalitarianism, mobilize the enthusiasm of the enterprises and workers, improve management, and enhance economic effect. All departments in industry, communications, finance and trade must unswervingly promote these systems.

Comrade Li Erzhong pointed out the focus in science and technology work should be on solving current key problems in production and construction and on strengthening production and application of technology. We should translate the fruits of scientific research into direct productive force as quickly as possible.

Comrade Li Erzhong spoke on the question of promoting social order. He said political and legal work must continue to focus on tidying up social order in the urban and rural areas and ensuring stability in politics and production, and deal stern blows at the sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries and criminals. Stress must be laid on hitting at a very small number of criminal elements who commit murder, theft, rape, arson and bombings and other crimes that seriously harm social order. It is necessary to set up responsibility systems in security. All factories, mines, enterprises, rural communes and brigades, offices, schools and so on must regard security work as a major content of their work. Each of the units should set up rules and regulations and rely on and launch the masses to promote law and order in the urban and rural areas.

##### Discusses Planned Parenthood

HK130227 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Excerpts] In his government work report, Comrade Li Erzhong put forward the questions of working hard to develop education, culture and public health. He said that in education, we must continue to implement the guiding principle of all-round moral, academic and physical development and improve the quality of education. We should vigorously develop spare-time, correspondence, radio and television education and peasants' spare-time cultural and technical education. In cultural work, we must seriously uphold the four basic principles, implement the principle of letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend, oppose the bourgeois liberalization trend, and serve the people, first of all the workers, peasants and soldiers, and the modernization drive.



Comrade Li Erzhong laid special stress on continuing to do a good job in planned parenthood work and controlling population growth. He said next year the demand set is to control our natural population growth to below 13 per 1,000. This is a very arduous task. We must continue to carry out propaganda and education to ensure that everyone will spontaneously practice planned parenthood according to the regulations. We should continue to carry out the policies of rewarding couples who have only one child, restricting the birth of a second child and resolutely stopping the birth of a third. While mapping out production responsibility systems, rural communes and brigades must map out population and parenthood responsibility systems and set up contracts for both production and parenthood.

SHANXI MARKS 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF XINHUA

HK160044 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Nov 81

[Summary] The Shanxi branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY held a forum on 13 November to mark the agency's 50th anniversary. Present at the forum were provincial CCP committee Second Secretary Luo Guibo, Secretary Wang Tingdong, provincial people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Shi Jiyan, Vice Governors Wang Zhongqing and Zhao Jun, provincial CPPCC Vice Chairman Li Zimin, and provincial CCP committee Propaganda Department Director (Liu Fuxiang).

"After recalling the history of XINHUA, Luo Guibo said: The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY is now advancing to becoming a modern global news agency. He put forward six hopes on the current work of the Shanxi branch, in accordance with the spirit of the instructions of leading comrades of the Central Committee on the work of XINHUA and in connection with Shanxi reality:

"1. It is necessary to uphold the party's four basic principles and the line, principles and policies laid down since the third plenary session. This is the basic guiding ideology for our work.

"2. In its propaganda and reporting, the Shanxi branch must resolutely implement the party's fine traditions and work style of seeking truth from facts, conducting investigation and study, linking theory with reality, keeping close touch with the masses, and unfolding criticism and self-criticism, and oppose all kinds of unhealthy trends.

"3. In its propaganda and reporting, the Shanxi branch must pay attention to truth, accuracy and speed, and make every effort to avoid subjective one-sidedness and wasted time.

"4. It is necessary to report more on agricultural production and the peasants' life. In particular, attention must be paid to reporting the good methods and experiences in the current effort to further strengthen and perfect the agricultural production responsibility systems. At the same time it is necessary to pay attention to the situation in economic responsibility systems in industrial and commercial enterprises, and the office post responsibility systems.

"5. Attach importance to propaganda and reporting about science and technology. It is necessary to publicize the important role of science and technology in developing industry and agriculture.

"6. Attention must be paid to publicizing and reporting on good people and deeds, progressive collectives and model figures on all fronts."

(Ma Ming), secretary of the party group of the Shanxi branch of XINHUA, presided at the forum.

HEILONGJIANG CONGRESS APPROVES EDUCATION RESOLUTION

SK121152 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Participants at the 11th Session of the 5th Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee heard a report on the situation of the province's middle and primary school education and on future work delivered by (Liang Zhichao), director of the provincial education department, on behalf of the provincial people's government. The report was adopted after discussions. To implement the directive of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on developing middle and primary school education and to strive to do a good job in this field, the provincial people's government enacted the following resolution:

1. Enhance the people's understanding of the importance of middle and primary school education. Socialist modernization means a high level of material and spiritual civilization. There would be no socialism without full development of cultural and educational undertakings. Middle and primary school education is a foundation for developing scientific and cultural undertakings. Whether we do a good job in this work will directly affect the national economy and the development of scientific and cultural work of the Chinese people. Therefore, improving educational work is not only a major task of the educational departments but a task of the people throughout the province. We should pay attention to materials production and the fostering of talented persons so the development of educational undertakings will suit economic development.
2. Improve the quality of education in an all-round way. Governments at all levels must focus their attention on improving the teaching quality of middle and primary school teachers. In-service teachers should be trained in a planned way, and refresher courses should be conducted so their political knowledge and professional skills will be improved within a short period of time. Experienced teachers should not be transferred to do ordinary administrative work. All localities should adopt measures to persuade experienced teachers who have given up teaching and have engaged in other work to return to their work posts.
3. Improve the material conditions for middle and primary schools. This is a guarantee for improving the educational quality of middle and primary schools. All localities must -- every year -- increase the proportion of educational funds from fiscal budgets. In addition, efforts must be made to seek support to develop work-study programs and to raise funds for the development of middle and primary school education. We must strive to achieve the goal in 2 years that there will be no dilapidated school buildings, plenty of classrooms and all students will have desks to ensure smooth classroom proceedings. Occupied school buildings must be returned within a stipulated time limit in accordance with the state documents concerned. In the future, the construction of middle and urban primary school buildings will be included in urban construction plans. No persons are permitted to appropriate educational funds. Those who violate fiscal policy must be strictly dealt with.
4. Raise the social status of teachers and improve their wages. We must extensively conduct education on showing respect to teachers and cherishing schools and popularize this new social practice. Governments at all levels must adopt effective measures to earnestly solve teachers' problems in food grains, fuel, housing and employment for their children.
5. Popularize primary school education. We must publicize the importance of promoting primary school education and strive to achieve the goal of improving primary school work in 5 years.
6. Do a good job in the experimental work of reforming the educational structure of secondary vocational schools to develop technical school education, especially agricultural technical school education, so educational undertakings will be able to suit the needs of the national economic development.

7. Strengthen leadership over middle and primary school educational work. Educational administrative departments at all levels must regularly conduct investigations and studies at grassroots units to supervise, examine and sum up experiences, help solve problems and bring into full play the role of educational departments as functional organs. We must strengthen and focus our attention on education for minority nationalities and earnestly help them solve practical problems in popularizing primary school education and in running national minority middle schools.

#### LI DESHENG ADDRESSES JILIN AIR DEFENSE MEETING

SK061250 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] The Shenyang PLA units held a meeting on the northeast people's air defense work in Shenyang 1-5 November. Attending the meeting were Li Desheng, chairman of the people's air defense committee under the Shenyang PLA units and commander of the Shenyang PLA units; (Yuan Jun), vice chairman of the people's air defense committee under the Shenyang PLA units and deputy commander of the Shenyang PLA units; Yang Zhantao, vice chairman of the people's air defense committee under the Shenyang PLA units and deputy governor of Jilin Province; Chen Jianfei, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee and deputy governor of Heilongjiang Province; Xie Huangtian, deputy governor of Liaoning Province; and responsible comrades of departments concerned of the Shenyang PLA units.

The meeting participants discussed the arrangements for the next 4 years of construction of people's air defense projects and ways to combine peacetime needs with war preparations. Speaking at the conclusion of the meeting were Li Desheng, chairman of the people's air defense committee under the Shenyang PLA units and commander of the Shenyang PLA units, and Liao Hansheng, first political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units. Comrade Li Desheng stressed leading comrades at all levels and comrades at people's air defense departments should understand the importance of people's air defense work, be prepared for war and strengthen the people's air defense work and preparations against war in peacetime while accelerating the four modernizations.

#### JILIN MARKS XINHUA'S FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK130830 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] On the afternoon of 10 November, the Jilin provincial branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY sponsored a tea party to mark the 50th anniversary of the agency's founding. The former name of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY was the RED CHINA NEWS AGENCY. Its abbreviation was HONG ZHONG SHE and was established in Ruijin County, Jiangxi Province, 7 November 1931. It was renamed the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY in January 1937.

Attending the party were Wang Daren and Yu Lin, secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee; (Dong Shu), director of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee; (Wu Yuxian), director of the Propaganda Department of the Changchun Municipal CCP Committee; and responsible comrades from provincial and municipal journalistic units and the national journalistic units in the province. Also attending the party were aged comrades who worked at the agency before the PRC's founding.

Speaking at the party were leading comrades including Wang Daren, (Dong Shu) and (Wu Yuxian). They extended warm congratulations on the 50th anniversary celebration and fully acknowledged the party's achievements in the field of journalism. They urged the journalistic units and the provincial branch of the news agency to follow and enact the party's fine tradition in the journalistic field. Through news reports, strenuous efforts should be made to work with one heart and one mind to inspire the people to unite in striving to achieve the four modernizations. (An Guozhi), director of the provincial branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, briefed the party on the news agency's history.



JILIN NATIONAL CPPCC MEMBER WU JIAXIANG DIES

SK151201 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Notice of the funeral committee for Wu Jiaxiang]

[Text] Comrade Wu Jiaxiang, member of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee, member of the Central Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, vice chairman of the Fourth Jilin Provincial CPPCC Committee and vice chairman of the Jilin provincial branch of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, died of illness in Changchun at 0701 on 14 November 1981 at the age of 90.

The funeral committee for Comrade Wu Jiaxiang has been organized. The memorial meeting will be held at the provincial CPPCC auditorium at 1500 on 20 November 1981. The namelist of the funeral committee is as follows: Li Youwen is chairman of the committee. Li Diping, Yu Ke, and Song Renyuan are vice chairmen of the committee. The members of the committee, listed in stroke order of their surnames, are: Yu Youshan, (Yu Guoqian), (Yu Yifu), Wang Daheng, (Wang Jiezi), Che Minqiao, (Ma Zaifeng), (Yan Gao), Guan Mengjue, Yan Zitao, Xiao Danfeng, (Zhu Sheng), (Qian Shaopeng), Cheng Shengsan, (Shen Yaohua), Miao Zhuxian, Zhang Dexin, (Mo Lan), Qian Zhian, Xu Shouxuan, (Geng Yuelun), Cui Cifeng, Cui Cai, Fu Zhensheng, Tao Weisun, (Dong Xianqiao) and (Cai Qiyun).

GUO FENG ATTENDS LIAONING RURAL WORK CONFERENCE

SK121056 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee sponsored a rural work conference to earnestly study and implement the spirit of the national rural work conference and to sum up experiences gained by the province over the past 2 years in helping rural areas become wealthy, enforcing production responsibility systems and developing a diversified economy. The conference also discussed the 1982 plans for the work to strengthen and improve the party's leadership over rural work, to enliven the rural economy and to comprehensively develop agricultural production to help rural areas throughout the province become prosperous.

During the conference, participants, including principal leading comrades from provincial, municipal and county CCP committees and provincial departments, commissions, offices and bureaus, heard the important speech given by Comrade Hu Yaobang before his departure on an inspection tour in Liaoning. They were greatly inspired.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the provincial situation in agriculture as elsewhere in the country has undergone a fundamental change. Rural areas across the province have high spirits. The political situation is stable, the people have many aspirations, agricultural production has developed in an all-round way, the people's livelihood has greatly improved and the urban and rural economies are flourishing. Devotion to tap the latent power of agriculture and to develop forestry is unfolding.

The conference said the central tasks of the 1982 provincial rural work plan should be to earnestly implement Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech and the spirit of the national rural work conference and vigorously improve and strengthen the party's leadership over agriculture in a down-to-earth manner. Efforts should be made to adhere to the two goals -- production and construction -- and vigorously engage in work to fulfill these goals. It is necessary to enhance our spirit and go all out to adopt effective policies and measures to develop agricultural production quickly and in an all-round way and to help rural areas in the province become prosperous.



Conference delegates demanded that in 1982 provincial grain production should make steady progress. The diversified economy should be developed in an all-round way. Agricultural structures and production proportions should be readjusted. Agricultural production responsibility systems should be strengthened and perfected. Efforts should be made to vigorously grasp product circulation to enliven the rural economy, raise the technical level and reap economic benefits. In accordance with the principle of paying equal attention to the interest of the state, collectives and individuals, peasants throughout the province should be able to receive an income of 140 yuan or so from collective distribution. The per capita income of a third of the counties and districts throughout the province will be 200 yuan. About two-thirds of poor brigades and production teams in the province should improve their backward situation. Meanwhile, a good job should be done to grasp birth control work to strictly curb population growth.

The conference also focused on strengthening and perfecting agricultural production responsibility systems, developing a diversified economy, successfully promoting commodity circulation in rural areas and strengthening and improving the party's leadership over rural work.

Since the issuance of the central authorities' instruction on strengthening and perfecting agricultural production responsibility systems, 96 percent of production teams across the province have established various types of production responsibility systems. Over 60 percent of them have enacted various production responsibility systems by setting grain output quotas. This has played a big role in combating equalitarianism, bringing into full play the enthusiasm of cadres and the masses, raising labor efficiency and quality, upgrading agricultural production and accelerating production development. However, it has been little more than a year since we began to concentrate on this work. Many problems remain. Therefore, efforts should be made to sum up experiences, steadily improve and upgrade the work and unswervingly grasp the work on a long-term basis.

The provincial rural work conference was held in Shenyang 30 October to 1 November. Comrade Zhang Zhengde, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, made a report relaying the spirit of the national rural work conference. Guo Feng, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, made a summing-up speech. Zhang Xincun, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Liu Yiyun, Chen Yiguang and Zhang Tiejun, permanent members of the provincial CCP committee, delivered speeches at the conference. Leading comrades from the two municipalities and seven counties made speeches introducing their experiences gained in the work.

#### GUO FENG RECEIVES LIAONING TAIWANESE WORKERS

SK150520 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee this afternoon received all of the participants who attended the provincial forum of representatives of workers of Taiwanese origin. Attending the reception were Guo Feng, Chen Puru, Bai Qian, Li Tao, Zhang Qingtai, Liu Wen, Chen Beichem, Zhang Yan, Ren Zhiyuan, Chen Meifu, Niu Pingfu, Liu Baotian, Zhao Zhuohua, Lu Guangji and Wei Zhi.

The forum was held in Shenyang 11-14 November under the auspices of the provincial CPPCC committee and the provincial CCP committee's United Front Work Department. Some 150 representatives of Taiwanese workers from the province's agricultural, industrial, education, public health and scientific and technological fronts attended the forum. They studied and discussed the party's policy on Taiwan and exchanged experiences in serving the motherland's four modernizations.

SHAANXI RIBAO CRITICIZES POLITICAL POEM

HK041507 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Shan Bao [0830 7637] and Wen Yipu [5113 4135 2528]: "The Forked Road of a Poem" -- commenting on the political lyric poem "A Phantom Wandering Over the Vast Land of China"]

[Text] The publication of the political lyric poem "A Phantom Wandering Over the Vast Land of China" in the magazine CHANGAN [7022 1344] has evoked many comments and opinions from various circles. Several criticisms have been published in CHANGAN and XIAN WANBAO. Most comrades held that the political inclination of the PHANTOM is seriously erroneous and it does not comply with the four basic principles. We agree with these views. The poem, in spite of the antifeudal theme, is actually advocating the idea that "Chinese feudalism is unconquerable" and that "Chinese socialism and feudalism are but the same thing." It vilifies our party and our leaders, negates the great struggles of our party and the Chinese people in the past decades, and slanders the socialist system. The social effect of the poem will certainly not be good at all. Here we would like to give our views on the erroneous ideas in this poem.

In criticizing a certain piece of writing, we should have different demands for different artistic forms. Likewise, we should have different demands with regard to different subject matter, themes and styles of a certain artistic form. The "Phantom" is neither a narrative nor a lyric poem; instead, it is a political and lyrical long poem. Based on a series of historical events, the poem portrays the historical destiny of feudalism and criticizes it by adding some lines of political comments. In reading a poem like the "Phantom," we should not disregard its literary characteristics and judge it merely by its political comments on history and on the times. However, we presume that we are not excessive if we demand that the poet present a relatively correct representation of artistic feelings and images of the historical destiny of feudalism in China and the role it plays in real life. This is, in fact, what is depicted by a poet in a poem, so that the readers will have a correct perceptual impression and feeling toward the influence of feudal thinking in contemporary life in China.

The "Phantom" is a long poem of more than 180 lines, divided into five stanzas. It proceeds from the reality of today, then reviews a long period of history and finally comes back to [present] reality. Between every stanza, like the refrain of a chorus, the line "A phantom, wandering over the vast land of China" is inserted (with only slight changes in pattern). Thus, the theme of "a wandering phantom" runs through history and reality today. Throughout the four historical stages mentioned in the poem, the phantom of feudalism remains as wanton as in the very beginning. At the first state -- before liberation -- "the ancient China" ... "was the native land of gods and the homeland of ghosts" and the masses "were filled with different images of gods." At that time, "a phantom was wandering over the immense and deserted vast land." At the second stage -- 17 years after the victory of the revolution -- "the happy days were transient" and "we were all disappointed." The poet uses many lines to depict how, during those 17 years, the people were not masters but rather cogs, pawns and some abstract terms. And finally, the phantom of feudalism came back. While the people were "sound asleep, the phantom wandered over the vast land of China." At the third stage -- the chaotic 10 years -- it is undeniable that Lin Biao and the "gang of four" made use of the influence of feudal thinking and advocated counterrevolutionary activities. However, the poet uses similes and metaphors such as, "Are we overthrowing the three big mountains merely to find ourselves building another temple?" This is in fact saying that the nature of the Chinese society has not changed during the chaotic 10 years and that it has returned to what it was before the three big mountains were overthrown, and that there is another feudal temple. At the fourth stage -- after the downfall of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing -- and especially after the third plenary session, the situation should have improved. But no, the final cry of the poem is, "The phantom of the castle is now wandering over every inch of the land of China." The poet uses numerous, repetitious descriptions and strives to depict a feudal phantom wandering "arrogantly" over China today.

We oppose using "quotations" and "allusions," quoting out of context and indiscriminately interpreting criticisms. However, with this poem, the fact is that the whole poem, not merely one or two lines or stanzas, is used to build up an overall image, mood and atmosphere to convey to readers the idea that feudalism has not been defeated, despite the various revolutions in Chinese history. According to the poem the socialist revolution has ended up by building another "feudal temple" and a "superstitious church." By so doing, the poem has objectively negated socialist revolution and in particular, the reality in the new historical period since the convening of the third plenary session. This does not comply with the actual situation and in reality, this is very different from what the masses feel. There are three questions which we should study in detail.

First, in the havoc wreaked by feudalism, are the Chinese people merely the victims, or are they, above all, fighters? In the poem, the revolutionary masses are either the "paralyzed heart" of the mother, or "dull eyes" and "melancholy words" of the former captain of the guerrilla forces. They are "peasants," "shepherds" or "men" who live hopelessly and who "die in humiliation." All of them are ignorant and pessimistic shadows. In the course of the socialist revolution, it is true that we have been influenced by feudal ideas and it is undeniable that some people in the proletariat have been influenced by feudal ideas to varying degrees. However, the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution led by our party have all along put antifeudalism as one of the major tasks and an important component of revolution, and the Chinese proletariat and the Chinese people have a fine tradition of antifeudalism. It is exactly for this reason that warriors and good men emerged among the veteran revolutionaries, the cadres and the masses when the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques usurped the instrument of dictatorship under the guise of the party and socialism, and also when they practiced modern superstition and feudal fascism. On the stage of modern social life, are we performing a dark and melancholy tragedy under the direction of the feudal phantom, or are we propelling history forward, forcefully and heroically advancing under the leadership of the party? The answer given by the poem is the former one.

Second, has socialist revolution basically defeated feudalism, or has it covertly developed feudal thinking and constructed another feudal temple? This is a question every honest and upright person, not to mention the conscientious comrades, is ready to answer with his personal experiences.

Since the victory of the liberation war, we have completely overthrown the reactionary rule of imperialism and feudalism and proceeded on to socialist revolution. The land reform and the cooperative transformation of agriculture have demolished the feudal exploitation system and established socialist collective ownership. By struggling against the feudal ethical code, we have basically defeated the remnant forces and ideology of feudalism. In short, during the socialist revolutionary period, the anti-feudal struggle has been gradually developing in depth, and we have basically consolidated what we have achieved. Even during the 10 chaotic years, despite the serious sabotage, the situation was, as the resolution explicitly pointed out: "During the Cultural Revolution, the nature of the party, the people's government and the whole society has not been changed." Without making this clear, it would be very difficult for us to correctly depict the historical destiny of the remnant feudal forces during the socialist revolutionary period, and it is very likely that we would have completely misinterpreted the nature of society in our country.

As a matter of fact, literary and artistic works should expose and criticize the numerous unhealthy social phenomena and errors in our work which are influenced by remnant feudal ideology. However, we should not put all the blame on the socialist system. If the "Phantom" merely aimed at the existing shortcomings and errors in reality, it would be perfectly all right for it to contain some inappropriate or exaggerated examples and descriptions. Nevertheless, the poet resolutely refuted our well-intentioned conjecture. The poet writes, "mistakes and errors we have forgiven; we think revolution is not taking a walk along the street; the filthy tides are bound to inadvertently damage some boats and houses; it is our unfortunate nature which is always so kind and so naive." Finally, the poet finds out the damage was not inadvertent and that a new church is under construction. This view is absolutely wrong.



Third, how should we appraise the feudal ideology at the present time? Is "the phantom still wandering" or have we eliminated the pernicious influence?

If we say that before the "Great Cultural Revolution," our party did not have a very clear understanding of the stubbornness and viciousness of feudal ideas and their profound influence on actual life, the party and the people gained a terrible understanding of the undercurrent of feudalism in actual life through the antics of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Over the past few years, we have done a lot of work to struggle against the influence of feudalism in all fields. The third plenary session laid an ideological and political foundation for thoroughly eliminating remnants of feudalism and modern superstition. The discussion on the criterion of truth, ideologically and theoretically emancipated the masses from the fetters of "putting books first" and "putting instructions from higher organizations first." Abolishing the system of cadres actually holding lifelong posts and gradually building up a contingent of revolutionized, learned, specialized and younger cadres have been highly effective in checking the remnant influence of feudal bureaucratic politics. Economic readjustment and reformation was a good recipe for curing the evil practice of "official industry," "official commerce" and closing our country to international intercourse. The formulation and implementation of "guiding principles for inner-party political life" have given impetus to the whole party and the whole society in actively overcoming the influence of all nonproletarian ideas (including remnant feudal ideas) in thinking and in work style. The "double hundred" policy again shines with dazzling splendor in practice, and has opened up a vast field for the intellectual and literary circles to probe into and reflect the corrosive influence of feudalism on contemporary life. The sixth plenary session officially laid down in the form of a party resolution that opposition and criticism of feudal ideas is a task of the party on the ideological front. Although this is a protracted and complicated task what we have witnessed and experienced has clearly shown that after the smashing of the "gang of four" and particularly since the third plenary session, the struggle against remnants of feudalism during the socialist period has entered an entirely new stage. This poem was written after the third plenary session, but the poet ended it with the following line: the phantom "is wandering over every inch of land in China." Evidently, such an impression did not come from reality or from the hearts of the masses. It was a reflection of an erroneous trend of thought which negated the third plenary session and opposed upholding the four basic principles. This trend of thought has appeared for some time in society. If a poem does not reflect reality and does not express the people's feelings but becomes a mouthpiece for the thoughts and feelings of a handful of people in the society, the poem is a forked road.

In attacking so-called "feudal socialism," the "phantom" uses personification. Repeated portrayals of the "phantom" in the poem make it clear that the "phantom" represents our party, its chief leader and his thinking. Some comrades think that the "phantom" represents a kind of feudal or ultraleftist idea and does not represent anyone. As a matter of fact, the two understandings are not contradictory. The "phantom" indeed represents feudalism and the ultraleftist trend of thought and it also represents so-called "feudal socialism and our party." This precisely shows confusion in the poet's thinking. He confused feudalism with socialism and our party. In particular, it is entirely wrong for the poet to regard our leader and his ideas as the representative and origin of everything in his description.

During the 10 years of internal disorder, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing reactionary cliques took advantage of the pernicious influence of remnants of feudalism over the people and faults in systems and laws and energetically practiced the personality cult, using it as a means to usurp party power and seize state power. This resulted in serious consequences. Literary and artistic works which proceed from the viewpoint of historical materialism and which accurately reflect and criticize these phenomena are of great significance. However, this poem adopts an indiscreet attitude and proceeds from extreme views. It has used vilifying metaphors to sum up complicated historical phenomena. It has confused the 17 years with the 10 years of disaster and confused the trust and reverence of the masses toward their leader with the personality cult. It negates everything in a nihilist manner.



The trend of thought which adopts a nihilist attitude toward the party and Comrade Mao Zedong, doubts everything and negates everything is a sequel of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and is also one of the important root causes of some erroneous social trends of thought at present. A revolutionary writer should proceed from the Marxist stand and viewpoints, give proper guidance on correcting the erroneous trends of thought and help people achieve a correct understanding of them and take a correct attitude toward them. However, the "Phantom" does not act in this way. Compared with other poems written in the past few years, in portraying a leader in an erroneous light, this poem has outdone them all. We seldom find other poems like this one which allude to Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought from beginning to end and which openly vilify Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought. Indeed, Chairman Mao committed serious mistakes during the "Great Cultural Revolution" but they were, after all, mistakes committed by a great proletarian revolutionary. Viewed from his whole life, his contributions to the Chinese revolution are primary. As stated in the resolution: "He rendered indelible meritorious service in founding and building up our party and the Chinese People's Liberation Army, in achieving victory in the cause of liberation of the Chinese people, in founding the People's Republic of China and in advancing our socialist cause."

Therefore, the party and the people regard Chairman Mao as their great leader and cherish a deep affection for him. It is all right to write about the mistakes and shortcomings of the party and its leader in literary and artistic works, but we should take a correct stand and write about them in a truth-seeking way. We should never vilify the party and the leader with ridiculous metaphors.

It is worthwhile to seriously sum up the problems of a political nature which appear in the "Phantom" and draw lessons from them.

Writers, critics and editors not only should be familiar with, and understand social trends of thought and the feelings of the times but also should analyze, compare and distinguish different kinds of social trends of thought and feelings. In the meantime, of course they should also analyze, compare and distinguish their own thoughts and feelings. They should not follow others blindly and should not follow the fashion, nor should they regard oddities and fallacies as something profound. In writing, commenting and editing, if we replace realistic observation of life with personal experience and feelings and replace the spirit of the times and the masses' feelings with the feelings of a few people, we are bound to act as a mouthpiece of erroneous trends of thought and erroneous feelings and will even reflect and aid them, as the "phantom" has done. The best weapon for analyzing and distinguishing various kinds of social phenomena and trends of thought is Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. We cannot substitute Marxist theory and correct political views for literary and artistic creation and comments, but the role played by theory in guiding creation is of utmost importance. In fact, there is no creative activity in the world which is not guided by a certain theoretical ideology. While you are advertising that you do not need a certain kind of theoretical guidance for your creation, another kind of theoretical view is quietly holding your pen. If we abandon correct guiding ideology and oppose feudalism with petit bourgeois bias and fanaticism, consciously or unconsciously vilify socialism and praise capitalism in opposing feudalism, we are bound to end up by being divorced from the four basic principles.

Writers should not embark on the path of "self-expression" in their creations but must artistically express the spirit of the times and the feelings of the masses. Doubtlessly, literature and art should express feelings, but these feelings should not be confined to the bias of the writers' narrow world. What Maxim Gorkiy said was perfectly correct: "A poet is an echo of the world and not merely the nurse of his own soul." Especially when there is a relatively big gap between a writer's "small world" and the masses' "big world." The path of "self-expression" in creation will only lead him to the mire of being divorced from the times and the masses. What Chairman Mao said in his "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" is again proved correct. Writers and artists of promise should unreservedly go among the masses and integrate themselves with the masses.

Only when the "small world" and the "big world" merge together and our thinking, feelings and modes of living are identical with those of the masses, will we be able to express the feelings of the masses and the spirit of the times. Anyone who separates himself from life and from the masses under the pretext of "self-expression" will not have bright prospects or achieve much in literature or art and will unavoidably have various problems in ideology, literature or art. His works will be far from the masses' feelings and the spirit of the times. Therefore, we are faced with the task of integrating ourselves with the masses, remolding our world outlook and changing our feelings.

In the new historical period, writers should, of course, persist in the methods of creation of revolutionary realism and stress the materialist principle of respecting real life. Some people are using literary and artistic works to discuss politics and economy and using them as a mouthpiece of their erroneous ideology. They have divorced themselves from the party's leadership, socialism and the four basic principles and have provided incorrect recipes for reforming the society. For the sake of proving their erroneous views correct, they have wantonly distorted, dismembered and rigged up life. This kind of work is at present a new expression of "theme comes first". This problem is also found in the "Phantom." In order to show that the "Phantom" is frightful, the poet showed no respect for reality. He purposely picked out some extreme sayings, scenes, thoughts and feelings from the whole body of life and rigged them together to achieve the result of frightening people. This goes against the principle of the representative nature of reality.

#### HUANG HE CONSERVATION MEETING HELD IN SHAANXI

HK080638 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] The first meeting of the committee on water and soil conservation in the middle reaches of the Huang He concluded on 6 November after 6 days in session. Very great success has been scored in water and soil conservation on the middle and upper reaches of the Huang He since the founding of the state. By the end of 1980, the 7 provinces and autonomous regions had controlled soil erosion over an area of 75,000 square kilometers. All places have accumulated abundant experience in the course of practice. A number of very convincing typical examples have been set up, while a number of hard-working, able and experienced cadres and scientific and technological personnel who can endure hardships and keep in close touch with the masses have been trained and forged.

After fully affirming these achievements and experiences, the meeting pointed out doing a good job in water and soil conservation on the upper and middle reaches of the Huang He is the fundamental measure for taming the river and changing poverty. It is a major way of improving the ecology and promoting the development of agricultural production. It is a long-term scheme for improving the land and caring for our posterity.

The comrades attending the meeting held, "We have the conditions for accomplishing this task. The most important condition is that, following the institution of agricultural production responsibility systems, the masses' enthusiasm for production has soared further, production efficiency is very high, and more manpower is available for water and soil conservation work. They pledged to do a good job in this great cause.

On the basis of summing up experiences and getting a clear idea of the guiding principles, the meeting studied and discussed the tasks of water and soil conservation on the middle and upper reaches of the Huang He in 1982, and the basic demands of a 5-year plan and 10-year tentative scheme. The minutes of the meeting were approved.

(Zha Xiushan), vice chairman of the State Agricultural Commission, and Zhang Jinong, vice minister of water conservancy, made important speeches at the meeting. Batu Bagen, vice chairman of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional Government, and Ma Sizhong, vice chairman of the Ningxia Regional Government, also spoke.

WEN WEI PO ON PROPOSED U.S. ARMS SALE TO TAIWAN

HK140420 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 14 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Kuan Chien-tzu: "Which Overlord Actually Benefits?"]

[Text] "Any sale of American arms to Taiwan will represent interference in China's internal affairs."

"As a sovereign country we cannot allow this."

These were the statements made by Chai Zemin, PRC ambassador to the United States, at a press conference in Newton, United States.

This indeed voices the views of the 1 billion Chinese people, and also represents the unshakable stand of the 1 billion Chinese people.

Some time ago, the United States deliberately released information on its plan to sell F-16 jet fighters to Taiwan. It has been said that the F-16 is currently the most advanced jet fighters -- as though it is invincible throughout the world.

China has resolutely opposed the United States selling arms to one of China's provinces -- Taiwan. This is because the United States has already signed a document recognizing that there is only one China, and that is the People's Republic of China. Taiwan is part of the territory of the PRC, and the PRC Government in Beijing is the sole legitimate Chinese Government. So on this basis, how can the United States sell arms to China's Taiwan provincial authorities? If the United States does this, it will be interfering in China's internal affairs and infringing on China's sovereignty. How can China tolerate this? China is no longer what it was before 1949!

Some people in the U.S. Government have once again deliberately released information stating that the United States is not selling the most advanced F-16 to Taiwan. It is planning instead to sell the F-5E or F-5G Tiger Shark jet fighters. It has been said that their endurance is far inferior to the F-16. They can only cross the Taiwan Strait and reach the coast of the mainland while the F-16 can continue into the mainland.

The Americans seem to think that China is afraid of the F-16 and so long as they sell some "inferior goods" to Taiwan, China will probably tolerate this.

American gentlemen, you have really underestimated the Chinese people.

Why should our 1 billion Chinese people be afraid of a few so-called advanced jet fighters of yours? Some 20 years ago, when President Eisenhower was in office, your U-2 unmanned high-altitude plane sneaked into our territorial air space and we blew it out of the sky! It was because new China is no longer the old China of before 1949!

We are not afraid -- we are only opposing. We are defending our national sovereignty and opposing your interference in China's internal affairs and your obstructing our peaceful reunification of the motherland. Therefore, no matter what planes and weapons they are -- even the sort of guns you used to slaughter the red Indians when exploiting the west -- if you want to sell them to Taiwan, we will not permit it. Ambassador Chai Zemin said it very well. In short, you are not permitted to sell any weapons to Taiwan. Please note the word "any." Otherwise, Sino-American relations will definitely deteriorate and retrogress. This is because China is now no longer the old China of before 1949!

Secretary of State Haig seems to be relatively clear over this point. He said that on the question of the sale of advanced jet fighters to Taiwan, "the United States has attached great importance to China's reaction." His assistant, Under Secretary of State Stoessel also said after his visit to Beijing: "We have taken note of China's attitude."



Apart from noting and attaching importance to China's attitude, it is also necessary to think three times or more. China is reluctant to see a retrogression in Sino-American relations, because it is at variance with the interests of the people of the two countries and world peace. However, if the United States should cling obstinately to its course and impede the interests of the people of China and the United States and world peace, then China can only allow Sino-American relations to retrogress.

American gentlemen, you should understand that when you obstruct the peaceful reunification of China and thus prevent China from working wholeheartedly in developing the four modernizations, which overlord actually benefits?

ARTICLE ON NINE-POINT PROPOSAL, MILITARY EXERCISE

HK140618 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 11, 1 Nov 81 pp 7-11

[Article by Lo Ping: "The Inside Story of the Nine-Point Proposal and the Military Exercise"]

[Text] The 18-Meter High Maitreya Buddha

Wherever you go in Beijing in October, you are sure to bump into the "peaceful reunification" issue.

If you go to find a room or look for friends in any hotel or inn you will always find several rolls of printed materials on the service counter. These are the Chinese, English and Japanese versions of "NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying talk to XINHUA reporter, further explaining principles and policies for bringing Taiwan back to the motherland and accomplishing the peaceful reunification of the motherland" (The Chinese version uses the full, not the abbreviated, characters; many young people are unfamiliar with the full character for the "tai" of Taiwan). These scripts are given away free and "each person can take what he needs."

If you go to the eastern side of Tiananmen to visit the recently opened Ming Dynasty hall there, you will see that this place, China's oldest and most complete storehouse, which looks like a palace from the outside, is currently exhibiting materials and archives on the history of the 1911 revolution. Such an exhibition will naturally cause you to involuntarily think about the unification and development of the state.

When you visit your friend in his home, the conversation may soon turn to the Taiwan question.

How about myself? I had never imagined that I would be thinking of the reunification question even on a visit to the Yonghe Palace, which was closed for about 20 years.

The recently reopened Yonghe Palace was originally the dwelling of Prince Yong, and was later turned into a lamasery during the Qianlong period. Inside the building there is a "welcoming palace" which contains a number of rather attractive "lewd paintings." There is also an enormous Maitreya Buddha statute carved from a single block of wood, a really astonishing object. The statue is 18 meters high (there is also a seat below it) and 6 meters wide; 30 people could link arms around it. You would be unlikely to ever see another wood carving like this in your life. Admiring this statute, one would not normally think about the reunification issue. Yet I looked at it, on the one hand, while thinking on the other, of the old Chinese saying "a tall monk unable to figure out what it's about;" and the riddle produced by Ye Jianying's "nine-point proposal" causes one to feel, standing before the Maitreya Buddha, that an 18-meter tall monk would be unable to figure out what it's about.

What riddle?

Why is Communist China in such a hurry to accomplish the "peaceful reunification" of China? When meeting friends in Beijing everyone asked this question and in the end everyone acted like the Maitreya Buddha in the Yonghe Palace (a number of foreign friends also posed this question when they met the publisher of CHENG MING).



### The Comments of People in Beijing

Of course everyone has some comment to make on the reunification issue. The views of most people in Beijing are:

"Peaceful reunification is good, but it won't be easy." "The Taiwan side will not easily accept the nine-point proposal." "The nine-point proposal is for Taiwan's eyes, and also for America's. We hope that U.S. President Reagan will not retreat from the principles of the 'Shanghai Communiqué.'"

The current question is: Communist China should expect an unfavorable reaction from Taiwan, but why are they trying something they clearly know to be impractical? Why are they in such a hurry for peaceful reunification? Most people can make no further comment on this question.

I looked up an old friend, with this problem in mind. I had not expected to learn anything in this way, but as it turned out the riddle was quite unexpectedly revealed!

### The Formulation of the Nine-Point Proposal

My friend told me, the nine-point proposal was formulated not by the NPC Standing Committee but by the supreme leadership of the CCP Central Committee. When the proposal emerged, it was published in the form of a talk by NPC Standing Committee Chairman Ye Jianying.

"In that case, were the people's deputies unaware of this proposal before the broadcast of Ye Jianying's talk?" I asked my friend.

"Some people many have known about it, while some may only have known about it when they heard the broadcast or watched the television. And so some people had no time to submit supplementary views they had intended to put forward."

"What views?"

"Mainly concerning point six of the proposal. According to this point, when Taiwan encounters financial difficulties, the central government may provide assistance according to the circumstances."

I immediately said what I had guessed: "People proposed abolishing this point."

This was no wild guess. The many comments I have heard in recent days show that the people in Beijing know that Taiwan's living standards are higher than the mainland's, so some people say that aiding Taiwan is "a joke." One could imagine from this that some people's deputies did not agree to point six.

But I had guessed wrong.

### The Differing Views of the People's Deputies

"No," my friend said. He seemed to know the reason for this guess of mine. "Although some people hold that point six is a bit absurd and unrealistic, there are also people who hold that although Taiwan people have high incomes, there is a wide gap between rich and poor. At the same time, Taiwan's economy depends to a great extent on the outside world, and the tremors in the economies of the West will affect Taiwan's revenue and expenditures. That is to say, it is not absolutely impossible that Taiwan might get into financial difficulties. However, certain people's deputies nevertheless hold that the wording of point six is not quite appropriate; if the wording had been changed it would have better expressed the spirit of unity and mutual assistance for overcoming various difficulties in construction, and it would have been acceptable and better expressed if all parties concerned could have discussed it beforehand."

I felt that these were rational comments of these people's deputies. I then wanted to talk about the trickiest riddle, but to my surprise my friend got to it first. "Do you know why Deng Xiaoping is in a hurry to solve the reunification issue?" I said laughing: "I was just going to ask you about that." My friend teased me, asking:

"If reunification is not accomplished, who do you reckon will be ruling Taiwan in 10 years' time?"

"If Chiang Ching-kuo is still alive, it may be he."

"Who will rule if he is dead or relinquishes political power?"

"That is hard to say."

"Is it possible that people resolutely bent on Taiwan independence will be ruling there?"

"That too is hard to say."

"Is it possible that national traitors who throw in their lot with hegemonism will rule Taiwan?"

"That too is hard to say."

"Is it not therefore safer to solve the reunification issue while Chiang Ching-kuo is ruling?"

"Yes," I suddenly saw the light.

My friend laughed. He told me everything he knew and thought.

#### This Is What the Riddle Means

The higher stratum of the CCP holds that the KMT-CCP split was caused by the present generation of leaders, hence, the reunification problems would best be solved while these leaders on both sides are still around, by getting going on peace talks.

It is not the case that the CCP has only just started thinking in these terms. Deng Xiaoping said some time ago that the Chinese communists want to fulfill the great task of reunifying the motherland before the end of the 1980's. Why did he give that deadline? There is a key issue here, and that is what Deng Xiaoping is worried about: the present generation of KMT-CCP leaders are all getting old and will hand over their power within 10 years. There will be great turbulence in the world during these 10 years, Soviet hegemonism will develop to some extent, and the changes in the situation will cause delicate reactions in the Taiwan Straits. And after these 10 years, if reunification has not been accomplished, Taiwan's new rulers (and even the new rulers of the CCP) may be indifferent to the reunification issue because they have no personal feelings about the KMT-CCP split and the split with the motherland; or else the next generation of Taiwan leaders may go so far as to announce Taiwan's independence or throw in their lot with the Soviet Union. Would these things not increase the difficulty in solving the reunification issue? Hence, at the meeting of cadres convened by the Central Committee on 16 January 1980, Deng Xiaoping listed reunification as one of the "three great tasks to be accomplished in the 1980's" (the three tasks are: 1) opposing hegemonism; 2) achieving reunification of the motherland; and 3) strengthening economic construction. Deng Xiaoping reiterated these three tasks in a recent talk which was openly published.) Deng Xiaoping put it this way in his speech of 16 January 1980:

"The second task is the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the reunification of the motherland. We must strive to reach this objective in the 1980's; even if there are various twists and turns along the way, it will constantly remain a major issue on our agenda."

## Guiding Ideology and Long-Term Planning

With Deng Xiaoping's instruction as its guiding ideology, the central Secretariat has repeatedly studied the reunification issue and formulated guiding principles and a long-term plan for peaceful reunification. And the "peace offensive" launched at the 70th anniversary celebration of the 1911 revolution this year is precisely a focal point of this peace plan. The CCP Central Committee hopes that the nine-point proposal will be able to promote exchanges between both sides of the Taiwan Straits and a dialogue between the KMT and the CCP. In a word, the reason why Communist China is impatient for results is that it is afraid that there will be changes in the next generation of leaders in the CCP and the KMT and on the mainland and Taiwan (especially in the Kuomintang and Taiwan) -- that they will become indifferent to the reunification issue.

"We can understand from this," my friend said, "that the CCP is sincere with regard to contacts and talks between the two parties."

My friend continued: "While being prepared to struggle for 10 years to unify the whole country, the CCP will not miss any chance of a 'peace offensive.' Therefore, the loud clamor is not just limited to this occasion; in future every chance of a 'peace offensive' will be grabbed -- to put it accurately, this demonstrates sincere desire for peace talks."

I have heard the word "peace" many times, but I suddenly thought of something non-peaceful. And so I asked: "Can it be said that 'reunification' only means the path of 'peace' and none other, such as that of 'reunification by armed force?'"

My friend gave a clear-cut answer: "I believe that the CCP will not use armed force unless it encounters an extreme situation -- such as the Taiwan authorities' throwing in their lot with the Soviet Union or proclaiming Taiwan's independence."

The televised scenes of the military exercise held in the Zhangjiakou region suddenly flashed in my mind. I asked: "In that case, did the recent military exercise at Zhangjiakou have any connection with solving the Taiwan problem?"

Maybe my friend found it a bit hard to deal with this sudden question, since he asked in return: "Do you know the inside story of the military exercise?"

I shook my head.

## The Inside Story of the Military Exercise

My friend then told me many rumors he had heard. The chief characteristic of this military exercise was that the air force of the whole country had been mobilized. No less than 1,000 or 2,000 military planes of all types took part in the exercise. These planes were originally subordinate to the military regions and allocated to various bases. During the exercise, when the Central Military Commission gave the order, these planes with exercise missions arrived simultaneously over Zhangjiakou, flying at different preset levels. The helicopters flew at low altitude, the transports and bombers at medium altitudes, and the fighters at high altitude. During the exercise they assembled in formations and made overlapping, crisscross sweeps over the "exercise ground." There was also a large-scale parachute drop.

My friend said, the entire exercise plan (of which the air force exercise formed only a part) was fulfilled well, and Central Military Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping was satisfied. "Of course, we have only heard rumors, since everything to do with the exercise is a 'military secret'"



## Military Strength and Economic Development

I again raised the connection between the military exercise and the reunification issue. My friend noted five significant points about the exercise:

1. It reviewed military strength and promoted national defense modernization.
2. It warned the Kremlin: Don't take any reckless action against China.
3. It told the White House: The force tying down the bear on its eastern front is strong.
4. It told Taiwan: You should see that Communist China possesses military strength.
5. It told the whole world: The Chinese party, government and army are united, and the situation is stable.

According to my friend's analysis, this exercise was not aimed entirely at Taiwan. However, it did indeed play a role of showing that it is not the case that Communist China is unable to fight, but that it presently seeks peace.

My friend said: "Peace, too, needs a material foundation; one is military strength, and the other is economic development. Deng Xiaoping said at the gathering on 16 January last year: 'The accomplishment of reunification of the motherland means, in the final analysis, that we should do a good job in running our own affairs. We enjoy superiority over Taiwan in politics and in our economic system, and we should also enjoy a certain degree of superiority over it in economic development. We cannot do without that.' Since China wants to 'enjoy a certain degree of superiority over Taiwan in economic development,' and this is something that cannot be achieved overnight, this determines that Communist China has adopted the principle of peaceful reunification, and moreover that it cannot contract the disease of impetuosity for reunification."

"This turns into a situation of peaceful competition between the KMT and CCP."

"Yes. On the one hand we strive for peace talks and on the other we carry out peaceful competition. I believe this fully accords with the desires of the people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits."

## A Taiwan Book and Hu Yaobang

Before I left my friend, he took out a book by the American author Peter F. Dulac entitled "Effective Managers" (translated version) and a small journal JINGJI CANKAO (ECONOMIC REFERENCE) "to open your eyes." My friend introduced them saying, "these are both distributed internally. Worth noticing is the fact that the translation of 'Effective Managers' comes from Taiwan, meaning that it was translated and published there. It is now being reprinted on the mainland. The JINGJI CANKAO which is compiled by XINHUA NEWS AGENCY has also carried excerpts from this book."

"Is this really an authoritative work?"

"I don't know how authoritative it is, because I have only just started to read it. Nevertheless the decision to reprint it and carry it in a journal was certainly made by an authoritative person."

"Was it Hu Yaobang?" I burst out.

"Correct!" My friend too was a bit excited. "The book was recommended to Hu Yaobang by Shen Hong, vice minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building; Hu Yaobang finished reading it in 3 days, and felt that this book by an American management expert had great reference value. He said to Deng Liqun, Xu Dixin and others: Some of the original views in this book can inspire us to think about certain problems and improve our management work. He also instructed that the book be reprinted on a large scale and distributed to central, local and PLA cadres to read, with the aim of improving the cadres' standard of management of enterprises and undertakings."



"This had no connection with peaceful reunification?" I asked.

"No, it does not tally. Nevertheless, two points can be seen from this: first, it seems that Hu Yaobang and his people can be designated pragmatists, not empty theorists. Second, the CCP hopes that cultural exchange between the mainland and Taiwan will not be a 'united front trick'; they feel that there really is a need for it. Chiang Ching-kuo and his people should understand the sincerity of the upper strata of the CCP by focusing on these small points." My friend paused, and suddenly asked: "Why don't you have any views on the reunification issue?"

I replied laughing: "At present I would prefer to listen more to the views of others."

HSIN WAN PAO CITES HAIG ON YE PROPOSAL

HK150838 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 15 Nov 81 p 1

["New Talk" column: "The Comments of Haig and Sun Yun-hsuan"]

[Text] For the first time a leading U.S. official has given views on the nine-point proposal for peaceful reunification put forward by Ye Jianying. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has said that this proposal is by no means devoid of significance; the proposal acknowledges Taiwan's federal status and says that it can maintain its own political, economic and security structures.

This is Haig's view. The proposal said nothing about federation. He obviously arrived at this viewpoint from the angle of Taiwan being able to maintain its existing social and political systems and military establishment.

Some Chinese living abroad have also put forward the idea of federation in their views.

By saying this, does Haig mean that there is no harm in Taiwan considering the matter in this way?

At least he declared very clearly his hope that the Taiwan authorities would consider the nine-point proposal, otherwise he would not have said that the proposal was by no means devoid of significance.

Of course, Haig's views and hopes are one thing; that peaceful reunification must be solved by the Chinese people themselves is another. Any foreigner can publish his views, but the right to solve the issue is vested in the Chinese people themselves. This is an unshakable principle. And how are the Taiwan authorities considering the matter? The number two man there, Sun Yun-hsuan, recently interviewed by a Japanese television station, still sang the old song of "unifying China with the three principles of the people." On the question of peace talks, he said that "even a 3 year-old child would know this was impossible," and he also said that "peace talks are just another form of war." He proclaimed that he would "never be fooled by them," and hoped that "the democratic countries would not be taken in by their honeyed words." Sun Yun-hsuan said these words before Haig said his, and Haig's words showed that he was certainly not being "fooled" by the words of Sun Yun-hsuan. On the contrary, he held that the nine-point proposal was significant and worth considering.

During the interview, the Japanese reporter said, "The United States and Japan seem to have quite a favorable impression of the series of proposals put forward by the mainland." Sun Yun-hsuan could only reply, "never, never be fooled by them." The text of this interview was published in the Taiwan press, and the words "favorable impression" of the United States and Japan were not deleted; the average reader could see them. This at any rate was better than bottling the whole thing up. Although Sun Yun-hsuan came out with words like "absolutely not" and "never," the interview did not contain the word "bandits," and the abusive language was lighter than previously. Although this was because the interview was for foreign consumption, at least the impression it made on people was not as wounding as in the past.

Chiang Ching-kuo and Sun Yun-hsuan should cool down still more.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

Nov 17, 1981  
GS

